Wanted.

WANTED—Information ...
WANTED—A room ...
WANTED—A gentleman ...
WANTED—By a young G...
WANTED—A situation b...
WANTED—Immediately, ...
WANTED—A furnished ...
WANTED—And no humbug ...
WANTED—A purchaser fo...
WANTED—A situation by a ...
WANTED—Five good Car...
WANTED—A lady wishes ...
WANTED—A Dwelling Ho...
WANTED—A Partner. ...
WANTED—Board in a pri...
WANTED—A situation as C...
WANTED—Unfurnished ...
WANTED—By a young man, ...
WANTED—A situation b...
WANTED—To rent a House ...
WANTED—A sober, steady m...
WANTED—One ale brewer, ...
WANTED—A Situation as Cl...
WANTED—A Widow L...
WANTED—To Purchase ...
WANTED—To Rent. A sm...
WANTED—By a first rate E...
WANTED—One or two C...
WANTED—A Seamstress a...
WANTED—A strong, active Bo...
WANTED—A Suit of unfurni...
WANTED—A first class Millin...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A large sized Po...
FOR SALE—A Cottage. A...
FOR SALE—House and Lot ...
FOR SALE—Choice Building Lo...
FOR SALE—Mill Machinery ...
FOR SALE—House and Lot ha...

To Rent.

TO RENT—Pianos and Melodeons ...
TO RENT—A small house o...
TO RENT—A two story house ...

General Notices.

LOST.—Strayed last Friday night ...
LOST—On the 8th inst., on South...
FOUND—Taken up a Horse wit...
STRAYED—Two Cows—O...
STRAYED OR STOLEN.— ...
LOST OR MISLAID—J. H...

Chicago Tribune

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

PATRIOTISM VERSUS PARTY.

f ever there was a time in the history the country when patriotism, as against re party tactics, and party trammels, uld actuate and control all classes of people, it is when treason grasps at the of the nation. To be beaten by a for- n foe is to be humiliated and disgraced re the world; to let treason triumph is ubmit to the destruction of our nation- xistence, with no hope of again having able Government till we have passed ugh a period of anarchy and blood- , of which the French Revolution is fearful type. There is no way to peace to conquer it. If the people of the th do not ignore all party lines crush out this most wicked rebellion, ill crush them. The prosperity that North now enjoys, its safety and secu- in the person and the property of its ens, our schools and churches, peaceful Christian homes must give place to the rule of mob. Arson, murder, the le catalogue of crimes will become here as they have been in all the ler States where the minions of Jeff. s have borne sway. Whoever among people give countenance to the vile perheads that crawl about our streets, lly "know not what they do." Give traitors the power, and for a gener- at least all that we hold dear as a le, is lost.

t all, therefore, who love their country, l firmly by the Constitution and the that our fathers gave us. The inter- of the nation are higher than all mere san squabbles. What is the success is or that party as compared with the onal life? Let this question be asked, answered as patriots should, in all States where a canvass is now in ress. To answer it thus, and not as partisans, is for every man to vote rely for the Union candidates. In hands the national life is safe. They by word and vote sustain our noble ers in the field. They will do all in power to crush out treason wherever ts its hydra head. They represent atriotic devotion to the Union which can save it from irretrievable ruin. y will defend and carry out the noble ciples on which our fathers acted, and transmit to our children's children anent freedom.

N. JOSIAH QUINCY'S LETTER.

e print herewith the letter addressed Mr. Lincoln by the venerable Josiah cy, the veteran statesman of Massa- etts, whose pleasure it has been to have en with Washington, Jefferson, and e long list of Presidents of the United s; who has mingled socially and po- lly with all the departed great, and the State and General Government guished service. The occasion of riting was the appearance of Mr. Lin- s letter to the Illinois Union Conven- His views upon the subject of slave- nd negro emancipation, which are agitating the country, and which have matters of concern in his mind ugh seventy long and eventful years, e views of the illustrious framers of Republic. The voices of all the great speak through him. It is the utter- of the Past solemnly warning and selling the President. We shall do o heed the voice of the old statesman, ed with years, and standing upon the of the grave, who has long passed ays of reward or political preferment. itterest partisan will not dare to at- te any but the purest motives in this ance. The dastards who talk of dis- rable peace, and the cowards who ir of success, should take a lesson this old Nestor whose vigorous old lear perceptions, and undying love of ry, teach him no such word as fail. letter, which we commend to our rs, will pass into history as the crown- t of this statesman's life, and will ts place beside the Farewell Address Father of his country.

HE SANITARY COMMISSION.

mong the noblest and brightest features e war, stands the United States Sani- Commission, radiant with the pure ofty purposes of its mission, enshrin- the hearts of the people by its tender priceless benefactions to their sons brothers in the field. An abstract of port, referred to in our Washington tch, announces the amount of its dis- ments, up to the present time, at N MILLIONS DOLLARS, of which a little in excess of eight red and fifty thousand was re- l in cash, and of this latter nearly hirds was from California. The ex- of disbursement is fixed at 3 per It will be far easier to trace back eipts to their source than to follow complete detail of the noble work the ission has achieved. As a whole it e cherished in the grateful remem- of the thousands it has relieved. the people still sustain it keep its channels full. As s our armies are marshalled, and our float in service, let the Sanitary ission be enabled with full stores where to follow camp and cot, battle- nd gun deck, and wherever there is ng among the defenders of our flag, be ready with its tender and efficient rations. It is the embodiment of the ment of the people, and sprang from arning of the popular heart. Let it liberally and bountifully sustained.

THE LATE STATE FAIR.

Eleventh Annual Festival of the farmers and artizans was held in r last week, commencing Monday ng and closing Saturday night. This ly has been the most interesting and ble reunion of the whole series from mmencement, certainly so in a finan- oint. Our special correspondents given comprehensive details of the affair, but a few incidental refer- may not be out of place. Our cor- dents have stated that the exhibi- the departments of horses, cattle gricultural implements were un- lly the best ever made in the West, ere is exhibited, more than in any epartments, the real progress which stern farmers are making toward a erfect and intelligent system of ag- al economy. It is an interesting nderful study to watch the im- ts from year to year in these de- to revert to the quality and cattle, horses and farm imple- l for exhibition at the first y the State Agricultural So- d compare them with those eck. They offer sugges- of our farmers by which nd will profit. feature of this Festi- of wool-growers, at matter connected liscussed, a series passed, embody liscussion, and a oking to a fuller de. We look his initiatory the mai- n as possible. This interest has already suffered too much from outside circumstances, which this organization will be enabled more certainly to counteract and control.

The Government grant of land for endowing institutions where a thorough system of agricultural and mechanical education shall be established, was another important matter which received the earnest attention of the Agricultural Society, as it had previously, at Rockford, the State Horticultural Society. In the discussion held upon this subject, in which many of the leading minds of both societies took part, the necessity of a thorough education in every thing connected with farm economy—chemistry, botany, geology, natural philosophy, rotation of crops, breeds of horses and cattle, with their sanitary management, &c.,—was thoroughly and emphatically maintained and enforced. On this subject, there has been awakened an interest which no other subject connected with the future of farmers could command, and they have determined to take such action as will speedily place within their power the benefits to be derived from the generosity of the Government. Upon a very important point in this matter there was no diversity of opinion—and that was that no existing institution, unless it abandoned all other teachings, should be allowed to participate in any of the benefits of the Agricultural Education Fund.

In conclusion, we may add that the farmers have manifested more interest generally in this Festival than in any previous one, and we look for a progress in the future which shall keep pace with the expanding disposition of the Western mind.

JOE HOOKER.

A very moderate run of success to Gen. Hooker in his new position will tend to the creation of a wide-spread belief that he has been one of the best abused men in the army. Lee's report has done much to clear up the question of how large a share of the defensive campaign in Pennsylvania, which drove rebels back from Gettysburg, is to be set down to Hooker. The country will like it in him that he has been anxious for something to do, and that when the opening came he did not fail to work to study the dates of commissions and measure the length of shoulder straps before accepting the call. He is an earnest, whole souled fighting man, whose whole heart is in the war, and if any one persists in doing him intentional injustice it will be discovered and righted by the country.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

It will rejoice every loyal man to know that Hon. Mark W. Delahay has been made United States District Judge of Kansas and Nebraska, vice Williams deceased. He is a thoroughly loyal man, and will administer the affairs of his judicial district in a masterly manner, and in a method which cannot but please the people of Kansas.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—The following is believed to be a correct estimate of the number of naturalized citizens residing in the United States, with the countries whence they have originated:

Ireland	1,611,078	Denmark	10,000
German States	1,196,000	Belgium	9,000
England	430,000	Poland	7,000
British America	250,000	Mexico	7,000
France	109,000	The Antilles	7,000
Scotland	105,000	China	5,000
Switzerland	53,000	Portugal	4,000
Wales	45,000	Prussia	3,000
Norway	43,000	Various countries	201,000
Holland	28,000		
Turkey	28,000		
Italy	10,000	Total	4,136,000

Illinois Midshipmen at the Newport Naval Academy.

The fall examination of the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., has closed. The following is a list of the Midshipmen admitted into the navy, and also those who have passed since the 1st of January, from Illinois:

PASSED THIS SESSION AND SINCE JANUARY, 1863.

Charles H. Ballance,
A. J. Phillips,
W. H. Morrison,
N. H. Barnes,
Perry Yarst,
J. M. Grimes,
J. S. Williams,
J. D. Webster,
P. T. Cunningham,
M. Ayers,
A. Bussell,
J. F. Goldsmith,
S. S. Parkes.

ON PROBATION—FIRST CLASS.

Henry Glass,
Joseph B. Coghlan,
Charles McGregor,
Aug. C. Kellogg.

ADVANCED THIRD CLASS.

James S. Tompkins.

FOURTH CLASS.

Harvey H. Davis,
Joseph L. Stickney,
Geo. J. Richardson,
Edw. H. Wilson,
Fred. S. Lincoln,
Fred. K. Marrs,
Ed. F. J. Warner,
Geo. H. Chapman,
Harold S. Peck,
Henry C. English.

ADVANCED FOURTH CLASS.

Chas. J. Dyer,
Walter Trumbull.

Grapes for Winter Use.

Although much has been said of grape culture, grape wine, &c., yet the preservation of grapes in winter, for the sick, and for the healthy, seems not to have received due attention. There are certain good varieties that can be preserved by observing the following rules:

1. Let them be gathered carefully when fully ripe, and spread in single layers in a dry and airy room.

2. Let them remain three or four weeks, or until the stems get pretty well dryed.

3. Pack them in small boxes in single layers, with paper below. First remove all imperfect and unsound grapes.

4. Leave them in a cool, dry room above, till there is danger of freezing, and then remove them to a dry cellar, keeping them out of the way of frost.

Following the above rules, I have succeeded in keeping grapes all winter. Well kept grapes in winter are a great and healthy luxury, and are better than the best of apples for sick people and convalescents. WM. C.

Habeas Corpus Suspended in the South.

The Nashville *Union* of the 6th says: "It is not known, we believe, that the privilege of *habeas corpus* has been suspended *altogether* in the Confederacy, for over twelve months. We have the highest judicial authority for stating this fact, although we cannot give any name. The suspension was made by a private order of Jeff. Davis to the leading judicial officers, and never has been published. Probably not one man in fifty thousand in all rebeldom is aware that for over twelve months the privilege of *habeas corpus* has not existed in the South at all. Our authority on this point, we repeat, is unquestionable."

The Union Pyramid for 1863.

The elections held thus far this year form the following Union pyramid:

MAINE,
VERMONT,
KENTUCKY,
CALIFORNIA,
CONNECTICUT,
RHODE ISLAND,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

How nicely Ohio would cap this pile; but no better than Pennsylvania would extend and strengthen its base. Let the Union men of these States see that neither is wanting in his glorious structure.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Late Expedition Successful.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck:

I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out on Sunday, under Gen. Wistar, to break up or capture the guerillas and boat crews organized by the enemy in Mathews county, has returned, having in the main accomplished its object.

Four rebel naval officers, thirty five men and twenty-five head of cattle belonging to the Confederates, together with horses, mules, and arms, were taken by them.

UNION MEETING AT CRETE.—A grand Union rally is to be held to-day at Crete, in Will county. Let all the people turn out, and testify their devotion to the Constitution and the Union as our fathers made it. William Bross, Esq., of the TRIBUNE, and other speakers, will address the people in English, and A. C. Hesing, Esq., of the *Staats Zeitung*, in German.

Titiens receives for her four performances at the Grand Opera of Paris the sum of 12,000 francs, but no further engagement.

THE VOICE OF A VETERAN.

Letter from the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to the President.

The following letter from the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to the President of the United States, will be read with particular interest by all who remember the extreme age and eminent public services of the writer, and his illustrious revolutionary ancestry. Mr. Quincy was born in 1772. He was a member of Congress in 1805, and served until 1813, and, throughout this period of life, he did not cease to denounce the ambitious projects of the slaveholding interest. He was in the Massachusetts Senate from 1813 to 1821. He was then elected to the House of Representatives and chosen Speaker. In 1823 he was Mayor of Boston, holding his place until 1828. He was then appointed President of Harvard University, and held office until 1845, since which time he has lived in private. In 1856 he was a warm supporter of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, making one speech in Quincy.

We have reminded our readers of these events in the life of Mr. Quincy, that they may know properly how to value the sentiments and opinions of the writer of the letter which follows:

"HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN—*Sir:* Old age has its privileges, which I hope this letter will not exceed. But I cannot refrain from expressing to you my gratification and my gratitude for your letter to the Illinois Convention; happy, timely, conclusive, and effective. What you say concerning emancipation, your proclamation, and your course of proceeding in relation to it, was due to truth and your own character, shamefully assailed as it has been. The development is an imperishable monument of wisdom and virtue.

"Negro slavery and the possibility of emancipation have been subjects of my thought for more than seventy years, being first introduced to it by the debates in the Convention of Massachusetts for adopting the Constitution, in 1788, which I attended. I had subsequently opportunities of knowing the views on that subject not only of such men as Hamilton, King, Jay, and Pickering, but also of distinguished slaveholders—of both the Pinckneys, of William Smith, of South Carolina, and of many others. With the first of these I had personal intercourse and acquaintance. I can truly say that I never knew the individual, slaveholder or non-slaveholder, who did not express a detestation of it, and the desire and disposition to get rid of it. The only difficulty, in case of emancipation, was, What shall we do for the master, and what shall we do with the slave? A satisfactory answer to both these questions has been, until now, beyond the reach and the grasp of human wisdom and power.

"Through the direct influence of a good and gracious God, the people of the United States have been invested with the power of answering satisfactorily both these questions, and also of providing for the difficulties incident to both, of which if they fail to avail themselves, thoroughly and conclusively, they will entail shame on themselves and sorrow and misery on many generations.

"It is impossible for me to regard the power thus granted to this people otherwise than as proceeding from the direct influence of a superintending Providence whoever makes those mad whom He intends to destroy.

"The only possible way in which slavery, after it had grown to such height, could have been abolished, is that which heaven has adopted.

"Your instrumentality in the work is to you a subject of special glory, favor and felicity. The madness of secession and its inevitable consequence, civil war, will, in their result, give the right and the power of universal emancipation sooner or later. If the United States do not understand and fully appreciate the boon thus bestowed on them, and fail to improve it to the utmost extent of the power granted, they will prove recreant to themselves and posterity.

"I write under the impression that the victory of the United States in this war is inevitable.

"Compromise is impossible. Peace on any other basis would be the establishment of two nations, each hating the other, both military, both necessarily hostile, their territories interlocked, with a tendency to never-ceasing hostility. Can we leave to posterity a more cruel inheritance, or one more hopeless of happiness and prosperity?

"Pardon the liberty I have taken in this letter, and do not feel obliged in any way to take notice of it; and believe me, ever your grateful and obliged servant,

"JOSIAH QUINCY.

"QUINCY, Sept. 7, 1863."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK WAR DEMOCRATS.—The War Democracy of New York are about to hold a mass Convention at Syracuse.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—The principal candidates for Speaker of the House of Representatives are A. B. Gardner, of Bennington; O. P. Chandler, of Woodstock, and John F. Deane, of Cavendish.

THE OHIO ELECTION.—Ohio will probably give the largest majority against Vallandigham ever rolled up in that State. The Union men of the State are preparing to close their places of business on Tuesday, and devote the day to the patriotic duty of extinguishing the Copperhead faction.

READ OUT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Woods, Vallandighams and Pughs have read the following named old Jackson Democrats out of the party:

Daniel S. Dickinson,
Benjamin F. Butler,
Andrew Johnson,
J. Holt,
Dan Sickles,
Wm. S. Rosecrans,
John A. Dix,
John Cochrane,
John A. Logan,
Samuel Cony,
Ulysses S. Grant,
John A. McClernand.

MR. CORNING'S RESIGNATION.—Ill health and private business are the alleged causes of the resignation by Erastus Corning of his seat in Congress. There is another which might have operated to some extent. By resigning he escapes the unpleasant necessity of supporting the peace policy of which Fernando Wood will be the leader in the next Congress, or of separating himself from a majority of his colleagues.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Governor's vote in Maine is about all in, and stands as follows as compared with the returns of 1862:

	1862.	1863.
Republican	46,689	67,916
Democratic	40,950	50,366
Republican majority	5,739	17,550

The Legislature will stand as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.
Senate	30	1
House	121	31

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.—We find no particular change in the relative party proportions thus far, except in some large towns, where the Copperheads have come out pretty strong. The only figures at hand are the following:

1863. Towns.	Town Elections—Oct. Union.	Copper.	Gov'nr—Ap'l. Union.	Cop.
Norwich	288	559	1,238	984
Waterbury		190 maj.	745	905
Norwalk	188 maj.		735	860
New-Canaan	60 maj.		266	244
Danbury	173 maj.		649	537
Stonington	150 maj.		481	316
Bridgeport	129 maj.		1,070	934
Stratford	497	468	221	203
Colchester	74 maj.		225	209
Orange	60 maj.		208	154
New-Britain	50 maj.		474	488
Canton	80 maj.		250	208
Granby	22 maj.		205	170
Guilford	80 maj.		309	209
New-London	125 maj.		339	287
Waterford		20 maj.	227	193
Somers	30 maj.		171	140
Suffield		75 maj.	310	269
Andover	30 maj.		53	55

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—A paragraph about Connecticut Town Elections in yesterday's *Tribune*, was accidentally mixed up with Rhode Island affairs. The proposed amendment to the Constitution belongs to the latter State. It was as follows:

"Aliens, residents of this State, who have enlisted or volunteered, or who may enlist or volunteer, in any of the regiments of this State, and who shall be honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now and may become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to vote at all Elections in this State, on the same terms as native born citizens of this State."

Providence papers say it was voted down by a decided majority, and give the following figures:

	Approve.	Reject.		Approve.	Reject.
Providence	472	227	E. Greenwich	43	87
Newport	118	283	Westerly	42	114
N. Providence	20	100	Bristol	27	74
Pawtucket	11	40	Warren	19	29
Cumberland	22	125	Barrington	3	56
*Smithfield	27	16			
Warwick	20	167	Total	899	1,187

* First and Second Districts only.

The City of Providence voted in favor of two or three horse railroads.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE CONSCRIPTION.—We learn that the draft produces a much larger number of men in New Hampshire than in any other State thus far. A full regiment will be raised in the first district, and throughout the whole Commonwealth the soldiers obtained will be nearly two-thirds of the names drawn. This arises from the fact that most of the towns have voted $300 for substitutes. It is, therefore, easier for individuals to sell $150 or $200 in addition, and procure a substitute, than to pay the $300 commutation money.

The necessary authority has been sought to establish liberal journals at Tours, Angers, and several other cities, in France, and has been in every case refused.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

GEN. CROOK WHIPS THE REBEL WHEELER AT FRANKLIN.

Kills 120, Captures 328 and 4 Guns.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1863.

All quiet here.

A few shots passed to-day, but no damage was done.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 9, 1863.

The following dispatch was received here to-day by Gov. Johnson, who kindly furnished me a copy:

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Oct. 9.—Gov. Johnson: This morning I learn that Gen. Crook overtook Gen. Wheeler twelve miles to the right in the direction of Franklin, fought and whipped him, killing 120 of his men, capturing 328 prisoners and 4 pieces of artillery. The rebels are retreating closely pursued by our troops, with a fair prospect of capturing most of the men under Wheeler's immediate command. The rebels had divided their forces before Crook overtook them. How many Wheeler had with him is unknown. Yours, &c.

[Signed.] W. P. WOODRIDGE, Gen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The *Republican Extra* says: The Government has advices from Chattanooga to the 6th. On the 5th, the rebel batteries opened on our position at a range of 3 and 2 7-10 miles. A dispatch from Rosecrans' headquarters of the 6th says: 'Not a man was injured by the rebel batteries yesterday. Other dispatches show the impregnable position of Rosecrans. There is no official information of the rebel statement that two of Rosecrans' pontoon bridges over the Tennessee have been carried away. Telegraphic communication has been restored between Nashville and Stevenson.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 9—10 p. m.

The steamer Liberty, Annor, Master, with Memphis dates to the afternoon of the 7th, has just arrived.

The rebels endeavored to break the railroad communication with Memphis at Coldwater, six miles from Collierville, on the 6th. They were repulsed, but will doubtless try the same game soon again, and meet with the same treatment. They have already tried it at other points with no success.

The rebels under Lee, of Johnson's staff, are said to be concentrating near Columbus, Miss., where the Confederates have extensive iron and other manufactories, as well as some powerful military works of defense.

Gov. Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., has issued a proclamation protesting against the seizure of personal or private property for the use of the rebel Government, except in cases where the authority plainly emanates from headquarters. He calls upon the State to resist the impressment of property where such authority cannot be produced. Persons attempting such impressments to be committed to jail until a warrant is issued against them for robbery.

Late advices from Little Rock represent matters in a satisfactory condition. The railroad to [illegible] Bluff has not been interfered with. All necessary repairs have been made, bridges built, and station houses and watering places put up. Gen. Davidson has published an address to the soldiers. He compliments them upon having achieved two victories in one day. He hopes their valor will not be obscured by misdeeds; that no outrages upon defenceless inhabitants have stained their hands, and concludes by thanking his troops, and saying their conduct has more than repaid him for many anxious days and sleepless nights, and he has no desire for greater honor than to lead such men.

The Penitentiary was found without inmates, and is now used as a military prison.

Gen. Davidson's business office is located in the old Bank house, where Col. Caldwell, chief of staff, presides.

FROM FULTON.

The Campaign in Iowa.

GREAT MEETING AT FULTON

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FULTON, Ill., Oct. 9, 1863.

I have just listened to a two hours speech by Senator Grimes. It was delivered at Lyons, on the opposite side of the river. It was a candid, dispassionate, Union speech, in which he made an eloquent appeal to all parties to drop politics for the time being, and lend the Government a hearty support in its efforts to put down the rebellion. He briefly referred to the patriotic tone of the Union platform, and then took up the "Democratic," and showed its insincere, jesuitical and treasonable features. He dwelt at length on this point, and thoroughly dissected and clearly exposed the rottenness of the Bylington abortion.

Senator Grimes spoke of the candidates of the two parties, and paid a high compliment to the two standard bearers for their bravery and military skill. He had a hand in the promotion of J. M. Tuttle from the Colonelcy of the 2d infantry to a Brigadier Generalship, and had supposed that the General was more radical in politics than himself, as the General had pretended to be for exterminating the rebels of the South, and the speaker could not go quite so far as that. But Gen. Tuttle had fallen into the snare of bad men; his political advisers are of doubtful patriotism, and were merely using him, for the time being, for base ends. They do not expect to elect him, but they run him for the sake of saving the whole patriotic element of the Democratic party from sloughing off.

In a private conversation with Senator Grimes I learn that the prospects in all parts of the State are most cheering. Next Tuesday is election day, and you may prepare to have thunder from Iowa. She means to beat California and Maine—every thing but Vermont. A few counties will go Democratic, as usual. Mahony may be elected Sheriff of Dubuque county; but the State will roll up such a majority for Col. Stone as no other Governor of Iowa ever had. Kirkwood had about 15,000 two years ago; this year the majority for Stone will not stop at 20,000.

FROM CORINTH, MISS.

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 7, via CAIRO, Oct. 9.

Your correspondent, writing from Corinth, gives an account of the late fight at Sleydian's Bluff. Our force consisted of the 7th Illinois mounted infantry and 7th Kansas, and left Corinth on the 27th ult., commanded by Col. Rowett of the 7th Illinois. Two days brought the expedition to Fort Hooker, near Mifflin. They had a skirmish, and captured three of the enemy. That night one of our pickets was killed. The next day we got on the rebel Newsom's track, had a running fight twenty miles, capturing three more prisoners. On the 30th we reached Sleydian's Bluff. The rebels had crossed except a Major and twenty men, protected by one hundred comrades on the other side, but within musket range. Our men charged under a shower of bullets, drove the rebels away from the opposite side, and captured the Major and his men, with a loss of one man killed and two wounded.

"HELP FOR VAL."

The Way They Hope to Carry Ohio.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9, 1863.

The Provost Marshal at Richmond, Indiana, arrested nineteen persons this morning, *all arrived with revolvers, en route for Dayton, to vote for Vallandigham.* After their arrest, two of the party confessed the facts and stated that many more were expected to follow. They came to Richmond by different routes, and each had in his possession a rough map showing the different railroads leading through Indiana, to Dayton, Ohio.

The leader of the party first gave his name as John Brown, but afterwards said it was Webster Cassell, and that they all hailed from Chicago, Ill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1863.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

There is fighting again at and near Harper's Ferry, this time on but a small scale. Imboden has a camp near Winchester, with 250 men, from which he operates. On Monday there was a skirmish between a scouting party from Capt. Means' company of Maryland Home Guards, and a company of Imboden's men, resulting in the repulse of the former, with one killed, three wounded and ten or twelve prisoners. On Tuesday the rebels picketed the road within two miles of Harper's Ferry. On Wednesday night the garrison of Harper's Ferry being alarmed, sallied out and Capt. Somers' company of cavalry fell into an ambuscade. The Captain and ten men were killed, an equal number wounded and the rest captured. Before the rest of the cavalry could catch them the rebels had escaped.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Secretary Chase is making a hurried visit home to vote against Vallandigham. He leaves this evening and will be in Cincinnati on Monday.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The stoppage of exchanges of Surgeons is in consequence of the rebel detention of one named Dr. Rucker, on pretense that there were charges against him. Rebel surgeons were of course retained as hostages for him, and the rebels retaliated.

A CANARD REFUTED.

The absence of clerks who wish to vote in Ohio and Pennsylvania has not affected public business, as the Copperheads charge, in the slightest. Their fellows from other States do double work.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following list of National Banks which have received certificates to October 8th is official:

States.	Banks.	Capital.
Maine	1	$ 100,000
New Hampshire	2	200,000
Massachusetts	3	300,000
Connecticut	5	560,000
New York	14	1,890,000
New Jersey	1	125,000
Pennsylvania	16	1,421,500
District of Columbia	1	500,000
Illinois	4	350,000
Indiana	16	1,521,500
Iowa	4	260,000
Michigan	3	285,000
Ohio	30	4,458,560
Missouri	2	200,000
Wisconsin	8	875,000
Total No. Banks and capital	103	$12,625,560

FROM ST. LOUIS.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9, 1863.

Sedalia has been fortified with hay bales, and is guarded by a force of artillery and infantry to prevent attack from the rebels. Jefferson City has been reinforced from this city, the provost guard duty and guarding military prison being done by enrolled militia, whose first night's work resulted in the escape of five prisoners.

The rebel force under Coffee and Shelby divided at Hermansville, Coffee going to Osceola, and Shelby to Warsaw. The bank deposits at Warsaw were saved.

The force moving on Fort Scott is said to be Cabell's. Coffee is, or was, with Shelby. They are gaining accessions from returned rebels and bushwhackers hourly, and unless checked, will do immense mischief in the next forty-eight hours. Refugees are pouring into the towns on the Pacific Railroad west of Jefferson City—even from Booneville. The movements on our side are active, but details are contraband.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9, 1863.

The apathy which has existed up to this time among the Union people of this State, in regard to the coming State election, is about to be broken, and a vigorous canvass inaugurated. Judge Doolittle, Senator Howe, Hon. Mat. Carpenter, Hon. Jonathan E. Arnold, Hon. Levi Hubbell, J. B. D. Cogswell, and many other of the leading minds have entered heartily into the work, and will give it their whole attention until election day.

A number of rousing mass meetings will be held at important central points, while smaller meetings will be held in almost every school district in the State. It is the intention of the State Committee to invite Gov. Yates, Hon. Richard Oglesby, Senator Trumbull, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, and other eloquent Illinoisans to address the people of Wisconsin at their larger meetings. The loyal men are very confident of carrying the State, even by the home vote, while the soldiers' vote will add seven to ten thousand to the home majority. The enemy are hard at work, but in a very quiet manner.

FROM DUBUQUE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1863.

You will hear glad tidings from Iowa on Tuesday next. The Union men in this section were never so enthusiastic, nor the Copperheads so desponding, as now. The latter are distracted, and full half of them are disgusted with Tuttle. Northern Iowa will give Stone at least 10,000 majority.

In Dubuque county the Copperheads have split on D. H. Mahoney, their regular candidate for Sheriff, and the sore headed portion of them have nominated John Fortescue. Capt. Swivel, a gallant officer in the field, will probably be elected by the Union men. Mahoney was egged at Dyersville, in this county yesterday, and driven out of the town, by his own party.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1863.

The news from all portions of the State is cheering. Grimes, Kasson, Cole, Harlan, Wilson, and others, are stumping the State for the Union cause. All unite in saying that their meetings this fall have been the largest and most enthusiastic ever had in the State. Gains are reported from every quarter. In the southern border counties the gains for our ticket are immense. The counties in Central Iowa will more than double their majorities for the Union candidates.

The Copperhead candidates in this county, who came into the canvass with a great blow of trumpets, are demoralized and already beaten. There is no betting on the results, for the Copperhead supporters won't plank down the dust. Iowa treads heavy on snakes, and will keep step to the music of the Union.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Rumored Federal Victory at Lebanon.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Reports prevail of an engagement and Federal success at Lebanon, Ky., but particulars cannot be procured to-night.

The National Securities.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—The Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,775,750 5-20s to-day. Deliveries of bonds are made to the 8th instant.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

Narrow Escape of Gen. Blunt—Barbarism of the Rebels.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 9, 1863.

Gen. Blunt escaped, and was met below Fort Scott by reinforcements, of which he took command and started in pursuit of Quantrell. I have received the following additional particulars concerning the attack:

The General was in advance of the wagons, and while waiting for them in the vicinity of Pond's camp, he noticed a body of 100 men advancing in line, who, being dressed in our uniform, he at first supposed belonged to Pond's command, on drill; while at the same time he had some suspicion that they were rebels. He had the escort formed in line, and the band and wagons were ordered to the rear, while he advanced towards them.

He had proceeded but a short distance when they fired on him, and at the same time he heard firing in Pond's camp. As he turned to give the order to fire he discovered the entire escort running from him. Seeing our men break, the enemy charged followed by about two hundred others from the timber. With the assistance of Major Curtis the General endeavored to halt and rally the escort, but only succeeded in detaining fifteen men. With these he turned on the enemy, who retreated. He followed them until they formed in force, when he halted with the determination of remaining until he could ascertain the fate of the escort and of Pond's command.

With a force of nine men he kept firing on their rear until they moved south, where he joined Pond's command, which he found safe, with the exception of a small loss in killed and wounded.

Capt. Todd, Quantrell's Adjutant, has arrived in Pond's camp, asking for an exchange of prisoners. He said they had a number of their force wounded, among them Colonel Shelby; also that they had Major Curtis and eleven of our men prisoners. The band Maj. was captured and all the boys were brutally shot through the head.

Quantrell's force came out of McDonald county, Mo. From Pond's report I learn that his camp was attacked while at dinner. Four of Pond's men were killed and three wounded. The whole number of killed from Gen. Blunt's escort of 100 men was seventy-eight.

Gen. Schofield has telegraphed here that a force of from 1,600 to 8,000 men under Quantrell, Coffey, Gordon and Hunter are marching on Fort Scott, and that he has ordered Col. Weer to move all the force he could raise to Fort Scott.

A special messenger from Gen. Blunt has just arrived. He says the body of Maj. Curtis, son of Gen. Curtis, has been found. He was thrown from his horse, shot through the head, and evidently murdered after he was a prisoner, as well as all the rest. Lieut. Farr, of the 3d Wisconsin, was killed. A letter from Capt. Inslee (?) to Capt. Theolon, dated Fort Scott, October 8, says there was a rebel force at Carthage this morning, which burned the town. All of Gen. Blunt's clerks, orderlies, and band, were shot through the head after being taken prisoners.

FROM COLUMBUS, KY.

Execution of Three of the Beckham Murderers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, KY., VIA CAIRO, Oct. 9, 1863.

The execution of three more of the negroes implicated in the barbarous massacre of the Beckham family, at Compromise Landing, some time since, took place here to day. The proceedings were under the direction of Provost Marshal J. H. Williams, assisted by the Provost Marshal of Union City, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of all who witnessed them, and there was the usual attendance of soldiers and citizens.

The gallows used was the same described as being used by Major Rowley for the execution of the first batch of the same gang of murderers, last winter.

The military partaking in the ceremonies consisted of two platoons of the 16th Regular U. S. Infantry, and 14th Iowa regiment, and a detachment of the 2d Tenn. artillery (colored.)

The prisoners met their fate with the same coolness and stolidity that characterized their comrades on a previous occasion. Perfect quiet and order attended the entire affair. There was prayer, singing, then preparation of the fatal noose and its adjustment around the necks of the criminals, placing black caps over their heads, and cutting the cord fastening the drop, when the three colored men, Joseph Davis, Wade Dood, and Abraham Cole, were deprived of life, and in a few moments without apparent struggle, hung in mid air, ready for the coffin, grave and worms.

Bradly Jones, George Harris and H. Bridgewater, also employed in the murder of the Beckham family, had their sentence commuted to five years imprisonment each in the penitentiary at Nashville. They, with Benj. Robinson, as accessory to the same deed of blood, and who was sentenced to the penitentiary at Nashville for one year, left Columbus to-day *en route* for their place of confinement.

Capt. Williams was provided with suitable raiment with which to clothe the prisoners, by order of the commandant of the department.

The Withdrawal of Mason from England.

The *Index*, the London organ of the rebels, publishes the text of the letter in which Mr. Mason announces the termination of the Confederate mission to England:

24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE,
LONDON, September 21, 1863.

The Right Honorable Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

MY LORD: In a dispatch from the Secretary of State, of the Confederate States of America, dated 4th day of August last, and now just received, I am instructed to consider the mission which brought me to England, as at an end, and I am directed to withdraw at once from this country.

The reasons for terminating this mission are set forth in an extract from the dispatch which I have the honor to communicate herewith:

"The President believes that the government of Her Majesty has determined to decline the overtures made through you for establishing, by treaty, friendly relations between the two governments, and entertains no intention of receiving you as the accredited minister of this government near the British Court. Under these circumstances, your continued residence in London is neither conducive to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of this government, and the President therefore requests that you consider your mission at an end, and that you withdraw with your Secretary from London."

Having made known to your lordship on my arrival here, the character and purposes of the mission entrusted to me by my government, I have deemed it due to courtesy thus to make known to the government of Her Majesty, its termination, and that I shall, as directed, at once withdraw from England.

I have the honor to be your lordship's very obedient servant,

J. M. MASON.

THE REBEL SECRET CYPHER.

Copy of a Dispatch from Gen. Johnston to Gen. Pemberton.

The following message from Joe Johnston to Pemberton was taken from the coat collar of a scout taken at Walnut Hills, on the 30th of June, 1863, and deciphered by Michael Mason, Waterhouse's Chicago Battery:

Ngrev Icp Reecgpvmp
Aawp oengceg gd vig 4l vf kg tecektgf
K ygnj tckehmtag amw cr vig getkeur cukdge
Jmnb hcur cr enj gtdg vgnj K tce a j amw
K ygnj fggbe oa hmtagx crf crvcol 'pclvg
tgtv cif nebr cr 6'e'k, gd vig 9vf gd Law
Lmncrf Lnj lunl lsp ano
Lyemg-gl Ogug Lepc vig 47 vf 3081.

The true alphabet is found by taking, instead of the letter in the cypher, the third above and below it alternately, thus, using the letters "I C P":

G N
H O
ICP
D
E

The first letter in every word of the cypher is invariably to be reckoned from the second above. The translation then is as follows:

LIEUT. GEN. PEMBERTON: Your message of the 29th is received. I will reinforce you at the earliest moment. Hold fast at all odds till I reach you. I will divide my forces and attack Grant's right and left at 4 a. m. of the 7th of July.

JOSEPH JOHNSTON, Gen. Com.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

MATTERS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 9, 1863.

THE ILLINOIS M. E. CHURCH.

In the Illinois Methodist Conference to-day the case of Rev. W. Blundell, charged with being a Copperhead and opposed to the country, was taken up, and a committee appointed to prefer charges against him.

Assistant Missionary of Ohio, Rev. Mr. Harris, Secretary of the M. E. Church, addressed the Convention on the subject of missions. He gave a very flattering account of the progress of missions, and of the financial prospects of the Society. In 1860 the Society was forty thousand dollars in debt. In 1863 there was a surplus of $30,000. This year the increase in receipts over last is one hundred and twenty one thousand dollars.

The great question before the Conference to-day was the state of the country.

A series of highly patriotic resolutions were presented by the majority of the Committee. They declared,

Resolved, That the Conference recognizes the hand of God in the present war.

2. That a correct understanding of its cause is necessary to its suppression.

3. That we believe slavery is the primary cause of the rebellion, and that there can be no security for the Union and peace for the States as long as it is tolerated.

4. Endorses the Emancipation Proclamation, as not only justified by military necessity, but by the moral sense of the civilized world.

5. That in the signal victories gained by our armies since the enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation, we behold an indication of the approval of heaven on that measure.

6. That every citizen should abstain by word or deed from interposing obstacles in the way of the prosecution of the war, but to employ all the means God has given to assist in striking down the rebellion.

7. That the Providence of God in the events of the war, declare plainly that he is compelling the nation to *recognize the manhood of the negro,* which the system of slavery has been endeavoring to crush out.

8. That it is a matter of great gratification to all Christians, that the President in all his official proclamations, recognizes so distinctly the efficacy of Christian faith, and the overruling hand of God in shaping the fortunes of our country.

9. That a man who withholds his hearty support from the Administration, may be justly suspected of want of sympathy with, and loyalty to the Government.

10. That they cordially approve of the policy of the Administration in the enforcement of the conscription act, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* touching offences against the Government.

Rev. Mr. Crane, of this city, offered a minority report. His resolutions do not endorse the Emancipation Proclamation, or any of the measures of the Administration. They denounce all secret societies, thus putting the Loyal Union League in the same category with the Knights of the Golden Circle. They leave slavery out, almost, if not altogether, and protest against inquiring into the causes of the war. This minority report of Mr. Crane was laid on the table, only fifteen or sixteen voting against such disposition of it. This may be considered a test vote. An interesting debate then took place, in which able speeches were made in favor of the majority report, by Messrs. McCoy, Shunn, Rember, Sample, and Andrews. The last two gentlemen were particularly pointed, loyal and patriotic, and the conference is decidedly with them.

Messrs Buck, Cartwright, Adams, Crane, and Rucker favored a more temporizing policy.

To-morrow the resolutions will be doubtless passed; probably not more than nine or ten votes will be given against them. This is a most important movement of this body, as some of the speakers said to-day its loyalty has heretofore been considered by other conferences as of an equivocal character. It represents a very important part of the State, in many portions of which there is much disloyalty.

I consequently consider the position the conference will undoubtedly assume as a great step gained in Central and Southern Illinois, in favor of freedom and loyalty, and against slavery and secession.

The Governor administers the oath of allegiance to the conference to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Masonic Grand Royal Arch Chapter elected the following officers to-day:

THE GRAND LODGE ELECTION.

M. E. H. R. W. Hubbard, G. R. High Priest.
M. E. W. M. Egan, Dep't. Grand High Priest.
M. E. L. L. Munn, Grand King.
M. E. O. H. Minor, Grand Scribe.
E. Comp. J. R. Mack, Grand Treasurer.
E. Comp. H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary.
E. Comp. Levi Lusk, Grand Chaplain.
E. Comp. T. J. Wade, Grand Captain of Host.
Comp. J. C. Baker, Principal Sojourner.
Comp. G. W. Linneger, Royal Arch Capt.
Comp. J. W. Downs, Grand W. of 3d Veil.
Comp. J. W. Small, Grand W. of 2d Veil.
Comp. J. W. Banker, Grand W. 1st Veil.
Comp. H. M. Richards, Grand Steward.
Comp. A. R. Robinson, Grand Tyler.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

Rev. Mr. Paddock, of Lawrence, Kansas, preached to-night in the Methodist Church on the Lawrence massacre. The reverend gentleman preached the funeral sermon over the bodies of one hundred of the members of his church in Lawrence, who left eighty five widows and nearly three hundred orphans behind them. His history of the tragedy is one of the most soul harrowing ever presented to an audience.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The Governor has to-day ordered an election for judge in the 16th Judicial Circuit, on the 17th of November, in place of Judge Merriman.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

The track, rolling stock, right of way, and other appertenances of the Illinois River railroad were sold under a decree of chancery, in this city, on the 1st inst., the principal bondholders becoming the purchasers, for $460,000. Messrs. Arnold, Allen and Trowbridge represent $954,000 of the bonds, whue only about $50,000 are in other hands. The route extends from Jacksonville to Peoria—that part from Virginia to Peoria being in operation. The purchasers intend to put the division from Virginia to Jacksonville under contract immediately, with a view to the early completion of the road through its whole length. The stockholders are also endeavoring to effect an arrangement with the the Bureau Valley and Hannibal Road, to secure a through route to Chicago. The name of the road is to be changed to the Jacksonville, Peoria and Chicago Railroad.

Gen. Sherman's Corps Moving to Assist Rosecrans.

[Correspondence of the Quincy Republican.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Sept. 29.—After six months rest and comparative inactivity in the neighborhood of Memphis, the 119th Illinois is at last waking up and preparing for active service again. Some great move is in preparation, and we are glad to think that we shall have a share in it.

Gen. Sherman's corps is, in part, here, and the remainder on the way, to take part in the expedition. Gen. Prentiss is here, and is to have command of one of the wings of the 16th Army Corps. It is said that there are to be —— thousand troops in motion from here shortly, all under command of Gen. Sherman. All of our men who are unable to march are ordered to the General Hospital in Memphis. Baggage has been cut down to the minimum allowance. All necessary clothing has been drawn, and we have just received new Springfield rifle muskets, turning over our Enfields (which we have had only two or three months) in order that the arms of our division may be uniform in calibre, so as to facilitate the supply of ammunition. We are now on a war footing, and ready to go and see the bird they call the "elephant." Probably some of us will not come back to tell about it, but no one thinks he will be the unlucky man. All are jubilant, and look forward to the speedy closing of the war after this season's campaign.

The 119th Illinois is now in the 4th brigade of the 5th division of the 16th Army Corps. The 4th brigade is commanded by Col. Moore of the 21st Missouri; the 5th division by Gen. Veatch, formerly of the 25th Indiana.

The health of our regiment is now pretty good, and is constantly improving as the weather grows cooler.

No more furloughs are to be granted to men in this department (unless to those sick in the General Hospital) until further orders.

A special correspondent of the London *Times*, making a tour in the West, begins his letter as follows:

It does not take many days residence at Chicago to make a traveler aware that he has reached the very heart of American life. The valley of the Mississippi is a great bread basket, and so long as man lives by bread it will have a great ascendancy over the destinies, not merely of this continent, but of the world at large.

We have now proof positive of the locality of John Bull's heart. It is in his bread basket, where we always supposed it was.

The correspondent of the *Times* attached to a Confederate army in Virginia ...

GREAT UNION MEETING IN EGYPT.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS WAKING UP.

The War Democracy Turning Out.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 7, 1863.

The Union men and women of Southern Illinois are waking up to the dangers that beset them and the country. They are in a part of the State in which treason is sometimes rampant. They appreciate the condition of the country better than the citizens of the Northern part of the State, because they see what rebellion really is, and to what a condition the minions of Jeff. Davis would reduce the country. A gentleman writing from Golconda on the 3d inst., gives me an interesting account of a Union barbecue which took place near Glendale, Pope county, on the 24th inst., at a place called Spout Springs. It will be seen from the names of the speakers, that the meeting was in the hands of the War Democracy, who are bestirring themselves in that part of the State, and probably the mass of the people composing it had never voted any other than the Democratic ticket. This is an indication of the radical change in popular sentiment in the Southern part of the State. My correspondent writes:

"GOLCONDA, Oct. 3, 1863.

"Spout Springs, the place at which we held our meeting, is one of the most beautiful in the country. The hills and bottom resemble a vast amphitheatre, sheltered from the sun by a noble grove of majestic oaks. From the side of one of the hills swells forth a large stream of clear, cold water; while a number of smaller ones, directed by art into one channel, increase the beauty of the scene.

"Near the springs the speaker's stand was erected, while at proper distances tables stretching 600 yards in length, were loaded down with the good things of life.

"At an early hour the people began gathering in wagons, carts, on horseback, on foot, singly or by dozens and hundreds. The sturdy old farmers of Pope and surrounding counties with their wives and children; the boys with their 'gals,' and the 'gals,'—well with all their loveliness, for which the 'gals' of Pope county are famous—came flocking in to offer up their devotions upon the shrine of liberty. Nine, ten o'clock and still they came. There seemed to be no end to the constantly increasing stream. 'Where in the world did the people come from?' is heard from hundreds of lips. Such an outpouring of the people never was known in those parts before. All were joyous and happy and full of devotion to their country, jealous of her honor, and determined to stand by its Administration. I do not know how you may be in the more Northern and central parts of the State but I tell you we on the line of the Ohio are all right. Copperheadism is at a tremendous discount here.

"The Johnson county delegation came pouring in by hundreds, with flags flying and singing our soul-stirring national airs. One could not help thinking there was light in Egypt yet.

"As soon as all were arranged and order obtained, the meeting was organized by electing, *viva voce,* Mr. Geo. H. Hanna, Chairman; Dr. A. H. Norris, Marshal; Robt. Pearce, officer of the day; I. M. Bricout, Secretary, and Messrs. R. Whitesides and Thomas McCoy, Committee of Refreshments.

"Col. Green B. Raum and Maj. A. J. Kuykendall were introduced to the audience. Three rousing cheers were given for the Union and three for our own brave officers and soldiers in the field. The shouts might have been heard for miles.

"Col. Raum then addressed the Assembly for full two hours. He spoke in his usual impassioned style, burning with patriotism and love for his country. He spoke of our country, of the duty of her citizens in the time of her trial; called on all good citizens to rally round the flag and support the constituted authorities of the land; he alluded to the trials, privations and sufferings of our brave soldiers, and paid a just tribute to their courage and perseverance. He felt that he spoke the sentiments of the army when he said that they did not desire to stop until every traitor, *behind and before,* had been made to bite the dust. He was frequently interrupted by the cheers and applause of the audience. It seemed impossible for the people to contain their feelings, so full of joy and patriotism were they.

"At its close the ladies were invited to dinner. Such a scene then ensued as would gladden your hearts—over two thousand ladies all engaged in doing justice to the good things provided, and still the number in waiting scarcely diminished.

"While the ladies were eating, Col. Raum read a letter from our patriotic Governor. It was received with tumultuous applause.

"The following resolution was then offered for adoption:

Resolved, That we cheerfully adopt the resolutions of the Union Convention of Springfield, of Sept. 3, 1863.

"The resolution having then been read by Col. Raum, the above was adopted by a unanimous vote, and three cheers.

"After this the gentlemen repaired to the tables, which were filled again and again; yet there was enough for all. There was not the slightest jar to mar the festivities of the occasion. All were happy, and all passed off in harmony and peace. At a late hour the crowd dispersed to their homes, well satisfied with their day's entertainment and more determined than ever to stand by the flag and the Union.

"I could not but reflect upon the difference presented by the people on that day and that presented by a similar gathering some two years ago at the same place. We then had a 4th of July celebration, and when three cheers were called for the Union and its perpetuation, although there were some five or six hundred present, but three voices were raised throughout the whole crowd! How different now. The shackles which had been fastened upon them by the despotism of party are broken. Men have awakened to their danger, and realize that the Union, and the Union alone, is their life and hope and liberty. That that liberty may be preserved to them and to their children forever is our hope, for which we are willing still, as our fathers have before, to stake our lives.

"LOYAL EGYPT."

Another correspondent writes:

"We have held our meeting, as I wrote you we should. As I then said it would be, it was a contest between the Union men and peace Democrats, which should have the largest meeting, and resulted in a complete victory for the Union men of old Pope. It will long be remembered by all good Union-loving men, women, and children. I know of no better way to give an idea of the numbers present than to tell you how largely we outnumbered the Copperhead meeting. Their own report of the length of their tables was six or seven hundred feet. Ours were *eighteen hundred feet long!* Their first reports put their numbers at from twelve to fifteen hundred. Ours were estimated at two thousand ladies and three thousand men. Our meeting will compare with the Springfield meeting of the 3d of September in feeling and patriotism; only it was a more warm and friendly gathering. It brought together many old settlers, who lived in this part of Illinois when neighbors lived ten or twenty miles apart. You could see them shake hands, and hear them recall old times, and then express their warm feeling for the Government, and their hatred of the "Copperheads." It would do you good to hear them. We felt much disappointment at not having the Governor with us; but when it was announced that we had a letter from him, you ought to have seen the crowd came up to the stand. When it was read it was received with the greatest enthusiasm. I should have sent the letter, but a gentleman accidentally carried it off.

Col. G. B. Raum made the people a good Union speech at Metropolis city on the 26th ult. It was very well received. The Colonel has done much good for the cause since he came home. 'With one accord let us work,' is the cry of the Union men of Southern Illinois."

There is to be a Copperhead meeting at Metropolis city on the 17th inst.

I hear reports of other Union meetings in Egypt which are happy auguries of a great change in sentiment in that part of the State. The Union men feel that the loyal men of the North and centre ought to learn what they are doing for the cause in Lower Egypt.

ZETA.

THE HON. HORACE MAYNARD UPON THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.—This gentleman, while in Massachusetts, was the particular favorite of the party which rallied under the cry of the "Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." He made a speech, last week, in Butler county, Ohio, avowing himself for the complete crushing of the rebels and the rebellion. He differed with the President, at first, as to the Freedom Proclamation, but now was convinced that the President was right and that he was wrong. Mr. Maynard said that he had heard only one complaint in Tennessee, and that was, "some of the people are sorry the President did not include that State also." The Proclamation had made the negroes our true friends, and their friendship is much better than their enmity." Mr. Maynard observed that the more negro soldiers we could get the better. He closed his speech by remarking that "he would soon return to his wife and little ones to his deserted home, to kindle again the fires upon the family hearth, and it was for the voters of Ohio to say whether he should be permitted to remain there in safety, secure under the flag of the Union, or whether, by electing the candidate for Governor who paid us in the South a visit the other day, the citizens call back [illegible]

Dr. Brownson and the Democracy.

The October number of Brownson's *Review* contains an article on the Catholics and Anti-Draft Riots, which should be read by every one of the rank and file of the Democratic party, and by all Catholics especially. Although the startling events of the last three years have signally opened the eyes of the more thinking minds of those who formerly were the Ajaxes of the old Democracy and emancipated such giants as Butler, Dix, Dickinson, Brady, Logan, and many others, yet the hosts who do the voting—the sappers and miners—still rest under the most terrible delusion. It seems to be the object of the Doctor to break up the delusion, and more especially since it is clear to his keen apprehension that the Catholic faith is likely to suffer by the disloyalty of those within the pale of the Catholic Church. Of the Riots he says:

"That these riots were intended to coöperate with Gen. Lee in his invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and to weaken and overthrow the Government by preventing it from obtaining the forces necessary to crush out the rebellion, there is and can be no serious doubt. It is certain, also, that nearly nine-tenths of the active rioters were Irishmen and Catholics." Yet the riot was not a Catholic riot, and gives in reality no confirmation to the standing charge against the Catholic Church."

"These rioters did not fill our city with horror at their savage deeds in their capacity as Catholics, or as Irishmen. It was not by command of the church or as Catholics, that they resisted the draft, attacked the officers of the Government appointed to carry it into effect, made demonstrations against the Republican papers of the city, burned down the houses of prominent Republican officials, destroyed the Colored Orphan Asylum, murdered negroes and sacked and demolished their dwellings. These things they did not as Catholics, or Irishmen, but as adherents of the Democratic party—as partisans of Horatio Seymour, Fernando Wood, Jas. Brooks, Clement L. Vallandigham, and others, who by their incendiary speeches and by leading articles in the Democratic journals, had for months been exciting them against the Government, against the conscription, against the war, and had worked them up to uncontrolable fury. The shouts of the mob tell us what was its animus, and under what influence or inspiration it acted, and there were hurrahs for Governor Seymour, Fernando Wood, Gen. McClellan, and Jeff Davis." * * *

"The Democratic leaders—the Copperheads—are answerable for the mob and its destructive fury; and it will never do to charge it either to Catholics or to the Irish, as such, for they are implicated in it only in the respect that they are Democrats or Copperheads. We do not pretend that all who call themselves Democrats and vote with the Democratic party, are disloyal and opposed to the efforts of the Government to suppress by force of arms the Southern Rebellion. Not every Democrat is a Copperhead; but every Copperhead is a Democrat. The party, as a party, is disloyal."

"The rebellion itself was the work of the Democratic party, which, with scarcely an interval, had governed the country for sixty years, and was hatched by Democratic leaders in Democratic conclaves, under the fostering care and protection of a Democratic Administration. The Democratic party originated at the South, was fostered into life, and elevated to power by Southern politicians, and has always been a Southern party. At first, under Washington, it was called the Anti-Federal party; under the elder Adams it called itself the Republican party and continued to do so till the Administration of the younger Adams, when it took the name of Democratic Republican, in opposition to National Republican. Since the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, in 1832, it has assumed and bore the name of Democratic party. Its great strength was always in the political power of the interest created by negro slavery confined almost exclusively to the Southern section. For full sixty years from the Administration of Jefferson in 1801 to that of Buchanan in 1861, that interest had shaped the policy of the Government, dictated its principal measures, and controlled the politics of the Republic."

The secession was expected, by both Northern and Southern Democrats, to be effected peaceably, in consequence of the assumed timidity of the Republicans, and the influence in dividing the population of the Free States, that could and would be exerted by the Northern Democratic leaders. The Northern Democrats had aided, advised, certainly connived at secession—not, however, as a permanent division of the Union, but only as a measure to break up the Republican party, and to last only till they had wrung from the fears and weakness of the Republicans such concessions and guarantees to slavery as would satisfy the South and secure their own return to power. But the firmness of the radical Republicans, in refusing this concession, and the unexpected determination of the Administration to put down secession by armed force, disconcerted all their calculations, and placed them in a dilemma from which there was, apparently, no escape. For them openly to side with the rebels was to ruin them forever in the Free States; and to give the Administration a full, hearty and loyal support was not only to break their pledges to the Southern leaders, but to render forever impracticable the renewal of their old alliance with slavery for the government of the Union. What should they do? The honest and patriotic among them did what honest men and patriots will always do—*placed the country before party,* and heartily and loyally rushed to the support of the Government in its war to put down the rebellion and to save the rights and integrity of the Republic. The rest withheld their support, talked Union, intrigued against it, and waited, like Micawber, for "something to turn up," ready to avail themselves of any errors the Administration might commit, or any reverses that might befall the Federal arms.

For the Democratic party to enable it to recover its lost ground, two things were indispensable: 1st, if the Union should be dissolved and Southern independence gained, the odium, in the public estimation, must rest on the Republican party; and 2nd, if the Union should be restored, it must be done without the abolition of slavery, and by a Democratic Administration. Hence their unwearied efforts to cast the blame of secession, and the war for the suppression of the rebellion, on the Republican party, and to prolong the war beyond the term of office of the present Administration.

The moment when it became evident that the Administration was slowly, timidly and only partially adopting an emancipation policy as a war measure, they became rabid, denounced it, intrigued against it, threatened to oust it by military force, and attempted, perhaps, as they supposed, perfected, arrangements in case any Republican opposition should be offered, to have Gen. McClellan unite his command with the rebel Gen. Lee, and suppress it. Proofs of this, some day, may be forthcoming, and have already been hinted by Lord Lyons in giving Earl Russell an account of the State of things here, and of his interviews with Northern Democratic leaders, whose plans were much disconcerted, he says, by the relief of Gen. McClellan from the command of the army of the Potomac.

From the above meagre extracts from the article alluded to, the reader will get an idea of the drift of the writer's effort, and however unpalatable it may prove to the Democratic readers of the *Review*, they will discover that there is no escape for the Democratic party from the charge of disloyalty.

It were well if there were more such outspoken writers among the Catholics, since all Catholics are Democrats, and therefore involved in the charge of disloyalty. Brownson is not a Republican, but he is a true and loyal citizen, who is most manfully and with tremendous power wielding his sturdy logic in the service of his country. Let us honor the profound Nestor of the Catholic faith, though he deal our Protestantism severe blows, for he is loyal without conditions, and strikes without fear of consequences.

The Illinois Two Per Cent. Claims—Letter from Hon. I. N. Morris.

The *Illinois State Journal* publishes the following letter from Hon. I. N. Morris, on the question of the Illinois two per cent. claim:

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 5, 1863.

Editors State Journal:

I arrived at home from Washington yesterday morning, and knowing the interest felt throughout the State in regard to my mission there, I wish to say through the medium of your paper, that as soon as it will be proper to do so, (and that, I think, will ... before a great while,) I shall publish my second report to Gov. Yates, which will embrace all the facts pertaining to my prosecution of the claim of the State to the two per cent. fund due her from the United States on the net proceeds of the lands sold within her limits. In the mean time, I will only say that a partial and one-sided statement of the case, as soon as it was determined adversely to Illinois, found its way from the Interior Department into the papers and over the telegraph wires, which I did not think proper to correct, for the reason that the representation could have no material bearing on the final result.

For months I have been satisfied that the State had nothing to expect from the Interior Department but defeat, and hence based my action entirely upon the ground that if she obtained justice it would be through the interposition of the President, in seeing that the laws were executed. At the time the Interior Department rendered its opinion, there was before it, in writing, a statement from the President that he believed the law to be with the State, but not a particle of attention was paid to it. The President also expressed the same opinion to me in a letter under date of the 26th of August last. In all my intercourse with him he has treated me with kindness and courtesy, and the State with entire frankness and fairness. The case is now pending before him, on an appeal from the Interior Department, and he has promised a decision upon it as soon as his other labors will permit him to take it up. I submitted an argument to him on its merits, and in review of the opinion of the Acting Interior Secretary, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, submitted an opinion on its being his right and duty to entertain the appeal. Should he finally conclude not to entertain it, the State has another remedy which I believe to be a sure one, and that remedy I shall at once adopt and vigorously pursue. It is well for me to add, however, that I think the President's decision will be in favor of the State, for I do not anticipate his opinion of the law will undergo a change, and he undoubtedly has the power to review the action of one of his ministerial officers. I have not the slightest doubt of eventually obtaining for the State the amount due. It cannot be possible that she will lose it, although every obstacle and embarrassment which it was possible to bring up, has been thrown in the way to defeat the end of justice—although she has been confronted with technicalities and quibbles as numerous as it was in the power of talent to array against her; and although the spirit which dictated them will seek to sustain itself with unceasing labor, and make the President conform his action to its will if it possibly can. But in this it will doubtless fail. At the proper time I shall have something to say [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

THE RESULT.

The smoke of battle will, ere this paper reaches our readers, have cleared away in the States which were yesterday the arenas of an exciting contest. The air will be filled with the groans of the wounded to whom no leech can minister, and for whose aid no Sanitary Commission exists. The most kindly office will be the burying out of sight the dishonored and mangled dead, whose corpses taint loyal air. No true man mourns. There are no honest eyes to weep when such blows fall. Over such battle fields History pauses to shed no tears. Where these slain lately stood active enemies were conspiring for the ruin of the State. Their dead hands still clasp the wires leading straight into the cabinet councils of the armed enemies of this Republic. These were lately in conspiracy to bring ruin to our cause, shame to our arms, destruction to our country, humiliation to our domain, dishonor to our flag. For this they have labored with a zeal worthy a better purpose. They have toiled unceasingly, given unstintingly, and looked to reap bountifully a harvest of shame for loyalty. They have been blasted as by the lightnings of Heaven. Their infamies their plottings have shrivelled and blenched away before the displeasure of the people. The army is sustained. Abraham Lincoln is endorsed. Emancipation is approved. Slavery has had another Stone rolled to the door of its sepulchre, and the tomb of Judas and Benedict Arnold have been opened to gather to kindred dust the Northern traitors of to-day. Glorious Ohio, noble Pennsylvania, brave and loyal Iowa, stout Indiana, there will be no pause to bury the dead of this battle. Let the dead bury their dead. Let the bogus Democracy gather up and inurn their dismembered candidates. Let the loyal people of the North, consolidated the more by this victory, push forward this war with new energy, and make yesterday's defeat of the Northern allies of treason a happy auspice of the ending of this war, in the triumph everywhere of loyalty and the destruction of all who plot against the Republic.

THE NEWS.

The news from Virginia is such as to awaken anxiety. There has been a movement and change of position in which from appearances our army is not the gainer. From other theaters of war there is little that adds to previous intelligence.

MAKE UP CLUBS.

Now is the time to commence making up clubs for the Weekly TRIBUNE. We want every present club doubled. Spread the TRIBUNE among the people. Its influence and information will do great good. Every loyal farmer ought to take it, and then lend it to his Copperhead neighbor so help convert him to the true political faith.

☞ July of 1863 was distinguished by Union victories in the field over the rebels. Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson will be remembered in history, as splendid triumphs for the National cause. October has been equally fruitful of civil victories over the home allies of the rebels. The triumphs in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, at the ballot box, are as great and as valuable for the Union cause as the battles won in July by our gallant braves.

☞ Our brave boys can now go forward with their work of subjugation, feeling that they are sustained by their fathers and brothers at home; feeling that their blood is not being spilled in vain; They have now the assurance of support and sympathy from the masses of the people, and will go forward and win victories that will eclipse their past achievements, and close the war in a blaze of triumph over treason and rebellion. Copperheads and Confederates will be buried in the same "last ditch."

☞ Throat-cutting time has come among the Copperheads. The less ultra fanatics will curse the treason-shriekers for forcing upon them a disunion and secession platform, and making the traitor Vallandigham their representative man. They feel that the party has committed suicide; that it is dishonored and disgraced forever, and has forfeited the respect of all patriotic men; that the fate of the Tories of the Revolution awaits it. Henceforth the grave, to hide it from the sight and scorn of the patriotic, is its best, its only friend.

☞ What about the 150,000 Copperheads that Pugh and Dick Merrick were going to marshal and march to Canada to carry back the "Exiled Martyr" in triumph, to be inaugurated Governor of Ohio?

☞ California led the way, Vermont and Maine echoed back the shout. Now Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa strike in with a grand chorus for Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

A FLAGRANT CASE.

We print in another part of this paper, an account of the cruise of the rebel steamer Alabama, and her great destruction of the property of the citizens of the North; but as outrageous as the tale of her piracy and incendiaryism is, there is part of the story, which, to all American minds, nay, to the minds of all men not blinded by cupidity and hate, will furnish proof that the rebels are but the instruments employed by the British subjects, by the connivance of the English Government, to prey upon our commerce; that the greatest criminals are the conscienceless capitalists, and the perjured officials of Her Majesty, and that to them this Government and this people must look for quick and ample redress for the unbearable wrongs that the Republic has suffered.

There seems to be no doubt that the Sea Bird, the last known capture of the Alabama, was boarded within Table Bay, and unquestionably within water the neutrality of which the Governor was clearly bound to protect. With the American flag at the mizzenpeak, and almost under the muzzles of British guns, she was compelled to surrender; and vessel, cargo and crew became the prize of the captors. With the stain of piracy upon every thread of her canvas, the Alabama entered the port, and here the unconcealed joy of the English colonists and the disgraceful recreancy of the officials were manifest in such a way that the blood of every American will boil as he reads the record. No sooner had the pirate craft touched wharf, than her officers and crew were overwhelmed with the courtesies and officious kindness of the citizens of all ranks and degree. The American Consul, almost the only man of Cape Town who did not rush to the water's edge to give the pirates a welcome, busied himself in addressing a note to the Governor of the colony, demanding the seizure of the vessel, on the ground that as the British Government had exacted bonds when the Alabama escaped from Liverpool, the Government was bound to repossess her when she came again within British waters. But Sir Phillip Wodehouse was so busy and so gleeful over this "Yankee discomfiture," that he found only time to send a curt and decisive refusal to do what was so obviously his duty. The Consul then renewed his demand for detention, on the ground that the capture was made within neutral waters; [illegible] for Phillip was also [illegible] went on, and the pirate Captain and pirate crew, secure in this impunity with which they could perpetrate outrages upon our commerce, even under the very shadow of the British flag, became the feted and petted lions of the place. Mr. Graham, who there worthily represents this country, had no course left but to protest against this hateful combination of insult and injury; and to send home to his Government at Washington a narrative of what had happened.

Thus the case stands. While the laughs and jeers of the colonists and the Governor will rankle deeply, they are no cause of national offence. But behind their jibes and taunts is a question of fact which Palmerston, Russell & Co. will be compelled to meet; and out of that may grow a complication that shall make every ocean thunder with the echo of hostile guns. We hope every man will insist upon it, that this affair, so outrageous, shall not be suffered by our Government to be put into a bundle of minor grievances, and then mildly presented to the Court of St. James. We want, and believe the country wants, to see the issue made now; and here is the ground upon which to make it. The people want to know if these things are to continue; and here is a chance to ask the question. If the answer is in the affirmative, the opinion is unanimous, not alone among men whose property is on the sea, but among the furtherest dwellers in the West, that the war between Great Britain and the United States shall not be wholly on one side.

For a while past, there has been an attempt on both sides of the Atlantic to convince all well-wishers of our country that the British flag would be no longer prostituted to rebel uses, and that the many wrongs of which our people complain would cease, and that reparation would be made. This capture of the *Sea Bird* will serve as a touchstone as to the honesty and sincerity of these amicable and repentant professions. We care not how soon or in what way, once for all, the real intentions of England are fully declared. Is she at war, or is she not? That's the question that the *Sea Bird* will solve.

LOOK-OUT MOUNTAIN.

Among the names made familiar as household words by the ever-changing phases of this gigantic war, Look-out Moutain is soon to take its place. This mountain is within long range, say two and a half miles, of Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters at Chattanooga, and, from its position, partially dominates our camp, the river which flows at its base, and the railroad which hugs the river as the Baltimore and Ohio does the Potmac at Harper's Ferry. These latter are fully commanded by the enemies' guns which the mountain already bears on its slopes and crown. Not a steamboat or car can move from the sources of supply to our front without certain destruction on its way.

This condition of affairs is strategically dangerous to our continued possession of the position into which "Old Rosey" has been forced, and not only that—it makes the supply of our army so precarious and dangerous, that no prudent commander would long consent, if he had a thought or hope of success in his head, to that to which Gen. Rosecrans is all the while exposed. And if an advance is contemplated, to recover the ground that has been lost, there stands the enemies' batteries, doubtless strong and well manned, a dread obstacle in the way. On this showing, our readers may well suppose that the struggle now imminent—perhaps already commenced—will be for the position of that crest, to which the name Look-out Mountain has been so appropriately given. And when that comes, if the position is not recovered by a possible strategical combination, which shall force the rebels to evacuate without firing a gun, it will be one of the most furious and bloody of the many battlefields of the war. It was a deplorable but perhaps necessary bit of management which gave the rebels the advantage of that formidable position when so small a corps might have held it; but it was a fact in the retrograde movement at which we, at this distance, will not presume to complain. We only regret the loss of time and the waste of life which its recapture will be sure to cause.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

During the past week, the produce markets have been in a perfect whirl of excitement, and prices have advanced very materially. Wheat is 11a15c per bushel higher on the week; corn, 17a20c per bushel; oats, 17a18½c; rye, 16a17c; barley, 12a15c; highwines, 10a11c per gallon; mess pork, $1.50a1.50 per brl; lard, ½c per lb; and tallow, 3½a1c per lb.

The following table shows the prices of leading articles of produce in this market on Saturday last, compared with those of the Saturday previous:

	Saturday, Oct. 10.			Saturday, Oct. 3.		
No 1 Spring Wheat	$1.14	@	1.18½	$1.05	@	1.08½
No. 2 Spring Wheat	1.11	@	1.15	1.00	@	1.01
No. 1 Corn	0.90	@	0.93½	0.73	@	0.74½
No. 2 Corn	0.89	@	0.90	0.71	@	0.72½
No. 1 Oats	0.66	@	0.72	0.52½	@	0.53½
No 2 Oats	0.66	@	0.69	0.52	@	....
No. 1 Rye	0.90½	@	1.00	0.82	@	0.83
No 2 Rye	0.96½	@	....	0.79	@	....
No. 2 Barley	1.18	@	1.23	1.06	@	1.07
Highwines	0.60	@	0.62	0.51	@	....
Mess Pork	14.00	@	14.75	13.00	@	13.25
Lard	0.10½	@	....	0.10	@	
Tallow	0.11	@	....	0.10	@	0.10½

CUTTING OFF NEW ENGLAND.

It is about six months since we have heard any Copperhead organ or orator express the desire to "leave New England out in the cold." Has the rebel vocabulary in the Northwest been amended? Why do we no longer hear the proposition advocated to separate from our loyal friends for the purpose of gratifying our traitor enemies? Where is Cox? Where are the whole tribe of toad-eaters who were lately vituperating Massachusetts, while her soldiers were marching against Port Hudson? In the separate holes where they have hidden, we thrust the interrogatory, Whether the opening of the Mississippi River by force of arms has not furnished rebels better opinions of both the Northwest and New England than a thousand years of sneaking servility and baseness could achieve? Don't all speak at once!

A City in the Rocky Mountains.

The resident population of Virginia, Nevada Territory, on the 1st of July was estimated at 15,000, the daily average number of transient visitors being as many more. Main street, which is the Broadway and Wall of the city, is some three-quarters of a mile in length, is crowded with every grade and description, a large proportion being elegantly dressed males and females.

The buildings on Main street are mostly brick, the first story iron, open in front. This gives a light cheerful appearance to the street, especially in the night time when brilliantly lighted with gas. Many of the buildings in the city are provided with vaults and salamanders; the four and five story brick and iron front fire proof now going up all have one or both of these indispensable features. Some of the streets are so blocked up with lumber, brick and mortar, that teams are at times unable to get along; common laborers get from $4 to $5 a day, without board.

The city supports four daily newspapers, a theatre, opera house, several churches, any number of negro minstrels and melodeons, to say nothing of the institutions already enumerated above.

No one who has not been there can form an idea of the amount of treasure to be seen in passing through Main street. At Wells & Fargo's banking house and express office it is not uncommon to see tons of "silver bricks" wheeled in and out in the course of an hour. These "bricks," in shape, resemble the ordinary fire brick, but are much larger, and from nine hundred and eighty five to nine hundred and ninety per cent. fineness, which is ten to fifteen per cent. pure silver—averaging some $1,800 each.

The sight drafts sold frequently amount to a $100,000 a day. Sums of $20 and upwards are usually paid in $20 pieces. No paper currency there, or in any of the mining towns west of the Rocky Mountains—Salt Lake City being the only place where paper circulates for money. So much for a city less than six years old.

MISSOURI.

Official Returns from the Third Congressional District.

[Special election to fill vacancy caused by the death of John W. Noell, Union.]

Counties.	LINDSAY. Union.	SCOTT. Cop'd.	BOGY. Disstrile.
Bollinger	69	6	19
Butler		(No returns.)	
Cape Girardeau	635	498	2
Carter		(No returns.)	
Dent	42	8	....
Dunklin		(No returns.)	
Iron	319	197	6
Madison	148	315	8
Mississippi	....	212	....
New Madrid	....	88	....
Oregon		(No returns.)	
Pemiscat		(No returns.)	
Perry	358	561	154
Reynolds	64	92	....
Ripley		(No returns.)	
St. Francois	215	593	27
St. Genevieve	224	295	103
Scott	164	89	....
Shannon		(No returns.)	
Stoddard	72	1	....
Washington	268	500	119
Wayne	217	161	7
Total	3,070	3,529	445

Scott over Lindsay, 459; Scott over both, 45.

In some Counties rebels and guerillas were allowed to vote for Scott, the oath of allegiance not being administered. If the soldiers of the 4th District in Grant's army voted, no return of their ballots have been made. Lindsay will contest on the grounds of allowing rebels to vote.

Ohio and Pennsylvania in October, 1860.

At the October election of 1860, the Republican candidate for Governor was Curtin and the Democratic candidate Foster. The vote stood:—

Curtin, republican	262,403
Foster, democrat	230,239
Curtin's majority	32,164

But at this time the Republicans are reduced not less than 40,000 votes by the excess of Republicans who have gone to the army.

At the October election of 1860 in Ohio, the aggregate vote for Congressman was as follows:

Republican candidates	218,564
Democratic candidates	191,199
Republican majority	27,365

Brinkerhoff, the radical Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, had but 12,903 majority. The home vote of the State would be overwhelmingly Republican now if the Democrats had sent half the volunteers that have gone to the army; but the Republicans have furnished more than two-thirds of them. At least half the Democrats that joined the army have deserted or got discharged by fraudulent means, and were at home yesterday to vote for Vallandigham, as slinks and deserters are all for Vallandigham.

Desperate Fight with Indians.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Ft. Pierre, Dacotah Territory, says that on the 3d of September, 200 miles north of Ft. Pierre, Gen. Sully's force, composed of Iowa and Nebraska cavalry, met the Indians 2,500 strong, and after a desperate fight, which lasted from 3 p. m. until dark, routed the savages, who left all they possessed on the field, even including their wives and children. At least three hundred of the savage warriors were killed. Our loss was forty. Several skirmishes followed during the next two days, in which a dozen or more Indians were killed. Our total losses in killed and wounded will reach sixty-one. Over three hundred Indian prisoners have been taken, and a vast amount of spoils stolen from Minnesota have been recaptured. Many of the Indians have given themselves up.

The Last Hope of the Rebels.

The magnificent Union victories at the ballot box yesterday will spread gloom and consternation through all Rebeldom. The hopes of the traitors were suspended on the triumph of their Northern allies. They depended on the fire-in-the rear; it was the last crutch of the rebellion. Read what their organs said:

[From the Richmond Enquirer.

"THE SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WOULD BE NO LONGER DOUBTFUL SHOULD GEN. LEE ONCE MORE ADVANCE ON MEADE. LET HIM DRIVE MEADE INTO WASHINGTON, AND HE WILL AGAIN RAISE THE SPIRITS OF THE DEMOCRATS. CONFIRM THEIR TIMID AND GIVE CONFIDENCE TO THEIR WAVERING."

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 22.]

"ROSECRANS DEFEATED AT CHATTANOOGA AND DRIVEN BACK ON NASHVILLE, THE VALLANDIGHAM MEN WOULD CARRY THE ELECTION IN OHIO NEXT MONTH WITH LITTLE DIFFICULTY."

[From the Rebel Maury's letter to the London Times]

"VALLAGDIGHAM WAITS AND WATCHES OVER THE BORDER PLEDGED—IF ELECTED GOVERNOR OF OHIO—TO ARRAY IT AGAINST LINCOLN AND THE WAR, AND GO FOR PEACE."

[From the Chattanooga Rebel.]

"GOD SPEED YOU VALLANDIGHAM: WE CAN NEVER HAVE PEACE WITHOUT DISUNION."

[From the Georgia Constitutionalist]

We confess that *we have always built strong hopes on this division and dissatisfaction of the Northern people, the gradual but sure growth of an outspoken peace party, and the final outbreak of the insurrectionary elements which exist among the enemy, but which, by one means or other, had so far been smothered or checked. We shall have great expectations for the peace men of the North*, and the explosive wrath of the opposition masses.

Horticultural Notice.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Oct. 12, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your report of the late State Fair, at Decatur, mentions but two premiums awarded on my articles there—of which also no notice appeared in said report. Briefly, they were 65 varieties of dahlias, 60 of verbenas, 15 of roses, 5 of gladiolus, 28 of evergreens, 22 of shrubs, 70 of apples, 8 of pears, all named; also, cut flowers, petunias, quinces &c., on which were awarded ten first premiums, as follows:

Best collection of Fruits and Deciduous ornamental trees.

Best 15 varieties of apples for South Illinois.

Best collection of Dahlias.

Best twelve dissimilar blooms of Dahlias.

Best collection of Gladiolus.

" " Petunias.

" " Verbenas.

" " Cut Flowers.

" " Evergreens.

" " Shrubs.

Also two second premiums as follows:

Best collection of apples, not less than 25 varieties.

Best 15 varieties of apples for Northern Illinois.

Yours &c., F. K. PHOENIX.

Prison Life in Dixie

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The following extract of a letter is from one of the boat's crew of the ship Housatonic, engaged in the attack on Sumter on the 8th of September:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 21.

We have been in this city one week to-night. All our boat's crew, numbering fifteen men and two officers, are all well, and were not injured at all. We were in the Charleston jail four days. Chaplain H. C. Turnbull, of the 10th Connecticut, preached to us yesterday. There were 96 men and 14 officers taken at Sumter on the night of the 8th of September. We think we shall be exchanged and sent home by way of Richmond in a few days. We enjoy ourselves singing, &c., and have the liberty of the yard all day long.

A Singular Instance of Forgetfulness.

The Morris Island correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, details this following funny incident:

Yesterday an aged negro man, attached to General Terry's kitchen, either through forgetfulness or sheer carelessness, put into the stove a ten inch shell for the purpose of melting the lead around the fuse. The shell being loaded, as a natural consequence, it exploded, wounding him severely in two places. Fortunately no one else was hurt. Some not very favorable comparisons have been made between the negroes from the North and those formerly slaves. One of the latter, a "boy," named Daniel, thinking it an excellent opportunity for retaliation, meeting me shortly afterward, ventured a few remarks as follows: "Why, sar, dey say us Suff'rin (Southern) darkies don't know nubbin, and here dis year man cum all de way from Boston, an' goes for to put one o' General Gilmore's mighty shells in de stove. Wonder didn't kill him dead. Know'd better 'an dat when I was a chile"

GAMBLE IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Important Proclamation by the Governor of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—Gov. Gamble has issued a long proclamation charging that many evil disposed persons are endeavoring to produce disaffection towards the State Government with the avowed purpose of overthrowing it by violence, should other means fail. Among this class of persons are some holding commissions from the State Government, and to effect their scheme the circulation of the most extraordinary falsehoods and misrepresentations regarding the purposes of the State Government are resorted to. He puts the people of the State upon their guard against the plots of the conspirators, and announces his determination to use all the force at his command to sustain the laws, and preserve the peace of the State, and punish those who disturb it. He also admonishes them that, as it is the highest political right of citizens to vote at elections, any interference, especially by the military, with the rights of qualified voters, will be regarded as an offense of the greatest magnitude.

The Governor makes a lengthy defense of his own loyalty, and vindicates the State Government against the accusations of its enemies.

☞ Ohio has done much in the pork line before. She never cured a meaner ham than that of yesterday. But wasn't Vallandigham well cured?

☞ It is decided that the estimates that my Maryland Dick has been telegraphing from Ohio, as the majority for Vallandigham, were all [illegible], but simply Merrick-al.

"A VICTORY OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS!"

The Great Voice of Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, and the Keystone State for Federal Constitution and the Union.

Ohio for Brough by - - 100,000
Penn. for Curtin by - - 40,000
Iowa for Stone by - - - 20,000
Indiana Solidly for the Union.

Final Overthrow of Copperhead Rebels and "Stumptail" Politics.

Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania Set an Example for Their Sister States.

BURNSIDE SUSTAINED BY THE BUCKEYS.

SNAKE KILLING TIME HAS COME.

THE WINDSOR MARTYR GIBBETTED AT HOME.

HOW ARE YOU VALLANDIGHAM?

The Army in the Field Sustained by the People.

FROM OHIO.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Brough's estimated majority in the State is SIXTY THOUSAND.—The soldier's vote will increase it to 100,000.

Champaign county, Brough 1,050 majority. Huron county, Brough 2,000 majority. Columbus City, Vallandigham 223 majority, Union gain of 432. Columbiana county, Brough 2,000 majority. Knox county, Brough 200 majority, gain of 432. Portage county, Brough 2,000 majority, gain 1,300. Lake county, Brough 1,900 majority, gain 400.—Richland county, Vallandigham 300 majority, Union gain about 500. Stark county, Brough about 600, gain of 900.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Second ward 500 majority for Brough, Union gain 325.

Fourteenth ward in this city 650 majority, Union gain of 480.

Brough's majority in the city will not be less than 4,000.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13.—Columbus gives large Union gain.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Cincinnati gives Brough 5,000 maj.; Lebanon, Brough 845, Vallandigham 121; gain 117. Steubenville, Brough, 740 majority, gain over Tod's vote of 265. Sandusky City, Brough 356 majority, gain 443. Northampton, Summit county, Brough 112 majority. Akron, Brough 650; county good for 2,000 for Brough.

The following Union majorities are reported: Summit county, 2,000; Erie county, 1,700; seven townships of Lorain county, 1,324; Sandusky City, 368—a Union gain of 500; Wilmington, Clinton county; 526; New London, 220; Wellsville, 150; Painesville, 642; three wards of Columbus 430; Elyria, 370; Steubenville, 750; Zanesville, 174; Conneaut, 574; Lake county, 2,000; Huron county, nine townships, gives a gain of 594 on last year's vote; Lucas county, 1,200 Wood county, 1,100; Warren county, 2,200; Johnson's Island soldiers' vote 280, all for Brough; Dayton, *the home of Vallandigham, gives Brough a majority of* 267; Cuyahoga county 5,800 majority for Brough; Erie City, Penn., Curtin gains 49 on his vote of 1860.

Wellington, Lorain county, Brough, 350 maj. 28th regiment, Brough 618, Vallandigham none. Ohio troops at Buchanan, Va., Brough 73, Vallandigham, none; 12th regiment, Brough 450, Vallandigham none; 23d regiment, Brough 484, Vallandigham none; Col. White's brigade, Brough 1,250, Vallandigham 8; Ohio men in 5th Virginia regiment, Brough 251, Vallandigham none.

Lancaster City, Vallandigham 16 majority, Union gain of 151; Marietta, Brough 600 majority, gain 222; Salem township, Warren county, Brough 195, Vallandigham 75, Jewett 1, gain 75.

Mansfield City, Brough, 100 majority, gain 25 Elyria, Brough 375 majority, gain 150; Franklin county, two townships, Brough gains 59; Clinton county, six townships, Brough 1,330 majority, gain 265 over Tod's vote. The county will give Brough 1,500 majority; Springfield City, Brough 502 majority, gain 210; Clark county, Brough 1,700 majority, gain 400 on Tod's vote; Dayton City, Brough 267 majority, gain 194. Brough will carry the county 200 maj.; Lucas Co., Brough 1,600 maj; Wood Co., Brough 1,100 maj; Washington Co., Brough about 500 maj.; Gilbert's Brigade, Brough, 1,500; Vallandigham 22; 104th Regiment, Brough 460, Vallandigham 4; Summit Co., Brough 2,000 maj.; Warren Co. Brough 2,300, gain over Tod's vote of 640; Ross Co. about 400 maj; Scioto Co., Brough 450 maj., gain 1,000; Camp Dennison, Brough 135, Vallandigham 5; Butler Co. Vallandigham 1,000 maj; Ohio troops at Charleston, Va., Brough 2,723, Vallandigham 50; 100th Ohio, Brough 475, Vallandigham 18.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13, 1863—Midnight.

All the returns are good. Brough's majority will scarcely fall short of 50,000 on the home vote.

We defy all Copperhead decisions against the soldiers vote. The Vallandighamers are quelched, wiped out and played out.

All Cleveland is in a blaze of intense excitement. The returns were received and read at the Athenium Hall, which was crowded all the evening with the liveliest and jolliest crowd of Union men that the whole country can show.

Every dispatch and every speech was cheered, and while there was nothing especial to cheer for, the multitude shouted once more for Brough to fill the time.

Old men were as wild as boys, and yelled as loud as any of them. Nothing has been seen like it since the Presidential election. A crowd of three or four thousand have now gone to serenade Brough, marking time with "*Brough, Brough, Brough*," instead of "left, left, left."

Bonfires are blazing, and nary a Copperhead dare so much as squeal. The good news from Pennsylvania adds to the general excitement, and give a new zest to the exultant shouts. The streets are reverberating with the thunderous cheers of "John Brough," from a thousand throats. It is a universal grand old jubilee.

Ohio is saved; glory to God!

LATER.—The crowd has returned from Gov. Brough's, and are now building bonfires.

Brough said that, like Vallandigham, he had been "waiting and watching this evening for returns." He made but a brief speech, a part of which was comparing the actual returns with his previous estimates

There never was such a furor of excitement in Cleveland before. The town is all aflame with fire works.

From Stark County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MASSILLON, Ohio, Oct. 13, 9 p. m.—This township gives Brough 211 majority, being a gain on last fall of 180. Canton township, County Seat, gives Brough 30 maj., being a gain of 340. At this rate of gain old Stark is redeemed. Last fall it gave 800 Copperhead majority.

From Coshocton County.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Coshocton gives twenty-five for Vallandigham, a Union gain of sixty over last year.

Roscoe twenty-seven for Brough, a gain of thirty-seven over last year.

Similar large gains in all the townships to be heard from. Coshocton county will give Brough a handsome majority on the home vote.

Brough will get a majority of fifty thousand in Ohio on the home vote. Mark that, and the soldiers will make it 100,000.

From Wayne County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 14.

Seven townships counted out give a gain of four hundred and five for Brough. Large gains are reported from other townships. There will be a gain of seven or eight hundred for Brough in the county.

From Richland County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 14.

Richland county gives Vallandigham a majority of four hundred, being a Republican gain of four hundred and fifty. With the soldiers' vote we elect our whole ticket.

From Wyandott County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 14.

Democratic Wyandott county goes against Vallandigham. Brough gains 490 on last years vote.

FROM IOWA.

From Muscatine.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Oct. 13.

This township gives 56 majority for Stone' a gain of 150.

The Union majority in Muscatine county will be from 250 to 300.

From Marion County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1863.

The Union majority in this townshis is over 225.

This is a great gain for the Union ticket.

From Davenport.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 13,—11 P. M., 1863.

Returns from this (Scott) county are not all in. The Republican majority, exclusive of the soldiers' vote, is 1,200 certain—a gain of 400 on the vote of 1862, and of 1,000 on that of 1861.

Davenport city and township gives Col. W. M. Stone for Governor 760 majority; Eastman, for Lieut. Governor, 739 majority; J. F. Dillon, for Supreme Judge, 801 majority; J. Lytar, for Sheriff, 713 majority, and John Collins, for Recorder and Treasurer, 718 majority.

There are large Republican gains in every township heard from. Scott county has dug the grave and covered up the coffin of Mahoney Copperhead Democracy, within its and anew pledges its support to the Administration of Abraham.

The soldiers at Camp McClellan gave 308 votes for Stone and 27 for Tuttle. Camp Roberts gives more than 300 majority for Stone—less than 50 votes for Tuttle.

From Dubuque.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 13th, 1863.

The home of Mahoney has redeemed itself. The Union gain in the township is about 500 Swival, the Union candidate for Sheriff, has 62 majority over Mahoney; but the County vote will probably elect the latter.

The vote on the State ticket will not be counted to-night.

It is conceded, however, that Stone will have a majority of about 30. Last year the copperheads carried it by 325.

LYONS, Io, Oct. 13th.—The whole Union ticket is elected by 77 majority.

DUBUQUE, Io, Oct. 13th.—No returns from the county. The city gives Swivel, republican candidate for Sheriff, 62 majority. The votes for the other candidates will not be counted to-night.

D. A. Mahoney, democratic candidate for Sheriff, will have between 300 and 400 majority in the county.

DESMOINES, Oct. 13.—The following majorities are reported:

Pottawatomie Co., 100 for Stone. Jasper Co., 400 do. Polk Co., 150—this is a Republican gain of 100 over last year. This city gives Tuttle 44 majority.

CLINTON, Iowa, Oct. 13.—Stone's majority in this city is 100; Dewitt 84 majority; which is a gain of 10

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa Oct. 13.—The Union majority in this township is 225, Spring Rock township gives Stone 4 majority.

MECHANICSVILLE, Iowa, Oct. 13.—Two townships in Jones county give Stone 40 majority.

DAVENPORT, Oct. 13.—This township gives Stone (Rep.) for Governor 760 majority,—a gain of 392 over last year.

Camp Robert (Davenport) gives over 300 majority for Stone. Less than 50 votes were cast for Tuttle.

MUSCATINE, Oct. 13.—This city, including Bloomington township, gives Stone 56 majority, a Union gain of 150. Wapsinonoc township gives Stone 75 majority; Goshen township, do. 47; Lake, 35 do.; township "Seventy Six," 1 do. Moscow gives 57 Democratic majority. Large Union gains in the county, which will probably give a majority for Stone of 250 on home vote.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

From Philadelphia.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

The majorities for Curtin in Philadelphia will be about 9,000. The gains thus far in the State over the last Governor's vote are about 16,000. The Douglas Democracy has done the work.

We think the majority will be over 40,000 in the State. The enthusiasm is tremendous. A large crowd is around the *Press* office, and it and other loyal journal offices have been serenaded.

Enthusiastic demonstrations have taken place at the Union League rooms. The city is alive with bonfires, music and cheers for Curtin.

From Pittsburg.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13—Midnight

The Keystone to her sisters of the Northwest greeting. She still fastens the arch of the Union. In twenty districts of Allegheny county, Curtin gains 1,059 over 1860. The county will probably give Curtin 8,000 majority. The wildest enthusiasm prevails. The Copperheads concede the loss of the State by a large majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—Midnight.—The Union men are rejoicing and parading the streets, deeming Curtin's election certain by a large majority. Most of the wards in this city give large gains for Curtin.

Bradford county, Penn., will give Curtin 3,500 majority.

FROM INDIANA.

From Indianapolis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13, 1863.

The county elections in this State passed off quietly to-day. There are large gains for the Union ticket in every county heard from.

MERCER COUNTY.—A light vote; Union majority 2,500.

HANCOCK CO.—Union maj. 200, gain of 100.

DECATUR CO.—Union maj. 350; gain of 200.

SHELBY CO.—Dem. majority 250; Union gain of 450.

The Hoosiers are much gratified at the appointment of Maj. Gen. Reynolds, of this State, as Chief of Rosecrans' staff.

Secy. Chase has accepted an invitation to visit this city, and is expected here to-morrow. He will be received with civic and military honors, and will make a short speech, and attend a reception at the Executive Mansion at night.

From Lafayette.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 13, 1863.

Judge Test, Union candidate for Circuit Judge, in this 12th Judicial District, comprising Jasper, Tippecanoe, White, Benton and Newton counties, is *elected by a largely increased majority*. This county elects a whole Union county ticket. Attica, Fountain county, Union majority, 211. Warren county, 500 Union majority; Boone county, 250 Union majority. The independent candidate for the Judgeship, S. A. Huff, is beaten out of sight, and next week he will deny that he ever ran at all.

From South Bend.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SOUTH BEND, Oct. 13, 1863.

The following are the Indiana Union majorities:

ST. JOSEPH CO.—Six hundred.

ELKHART CO.—Two hundred.

NOBLE CO.—Six hundred.

Gen. Wistar's Expedition.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters:

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief

I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out on Sunday, under Gen. Wistar, to break up or capture the guerillas and boats' crews organized by the enemy in Mathews county, has returned, having in main accomplished its object. Four rebel naval officers, twenty five men and twenty five head of cattle, belonging to the Confederacy, together with horses, mules and arms are the results. A large number of rebel boats were destroyed. Our loss was one man killed. Gen. Wistar reports the 4th United States infantry [illegible] day, with no stragglers.

Major General [illegible]

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Important Change in Positions.

Increased Difficulties of the Situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The Washington *Republican* of last evening contained the following, which the Censor would not allow to be telegraphed to the press:

We have information from the front this morning, that Gen. Meade's army has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock, followed by Lee's army, which is in great force about half a mile from the south side of that river.

The enemy made a feint of moving up the valley on the southern bank of the Robertson river, and our cavalry under Buford, crossed at Germania Ford and took possession of the earth works abandoned by them. When our forces were all across the enemy came against Buford in great force and drove him across the river without time to destroy the crossing, and pursued him to Rappahannock Station.

Kilpatrick with a force of cavalry and artillery which had made a reconnoisance near Madison Court House, was cut off yesterday afternoon on the road to Culpepper by a portion of Ewell's corps, which was formed across the only road by which he could retreat, in twelve ranks, with two regiments on each flank. Kilpatrick was compelled to charge directly into them. He led the charge in person, telling his men that they must do or die. The cavalry cut its way through under the concentrated fire, such as has hardly been experienced by our troops during the war, and probably his rear with his artillery retired through Culpepper.

Kilpatrick's loss in killed and wounded amounted to 150.

Gen. Meade is said to have displayed good generalship in bringing his army back to the line of the Rappahannock, when the enemy made his feint of moving up the valley. Meade also made the feint of following him in force to attack him in the rear, massing his troops at Raccoon Ford for that purpose. This drew back Lee's army, so that the intended flanking movement was frustrated, and Meade has brought off every wagon and all his stores.

FROM BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

Heavy Skirmishing in East Tennessee.

BRAGG OCCUPIES ATHENS, TENN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1863.

Military matters bid fair to become interesting. Bragg's advance is reported crossing the Kawassa in considerable force. Our cavalry have fallen back from Calhoun to the Sweet Water, and the rebels entered Athens this morning on the East.

Something decisive is expected. Our advance skirmished yesterday with Jones, near the Yazoo. The rebels fell back from Blue Springs to Carter, on the Watamingo River, where they are entrenched. The situation we cannot give, but it is confidently believed that the rebels will not again be permitted to escape them. Their original number, five thousand, has been increased by reinforcements to about eight thousand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12th.—A special to the *Tribune* from Knoxville 11, says Gen. Burnside advanced towards Greenville Thursday and Friday. He overtook a rebel force under Jackson and Williams on Saturday at Blue Springs.

The rebels occupy a strong position and number at least 6,000.

Our cavalry held the advance until three p. m., when the first division several times charged the rebels. The firing was sharp and destructive to our men. The rebels used only one battery. They were driven from the field at sundown, but darkness rendered pursuit impossible.

The rebels are now retreating on the Greenville road. We lost sixty killed and wounded. The latter are on the cars to be sent to Knoxville.

Burnside is pursuing the enemy. Everything looks encouraging.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1863.

All is quiet this evening.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It appears from a telegram received to-day, dated Chattanooga yesterday, that Rosecrans' communications are complete, his force in position, the raider dispersed, and the enemy in front inactive.

Our troops are represented to be in good physical condition and fine spirits.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A Washington special to the New York *Times*, last night, says:

As some fears have been produced for Gen. Rosecrans safety, by published statements that no reinforcements had reached him up to the 8th inst., it may be said that the advices from Chattanooga are satisfactory in this respect. He is not only stronger in the centre, but his flanks are well protected now by fresh troops.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 9.—For the last four or five days a feeling of suspense, doubt and uncertainty has pervaded this city with respect to affairs at Chattanooga. On Thursday last news reached us that the enemy had possession of Look-out-mountains, which is the key to that city, and that a heavy gun had opened fire upon the place; but it appeared from subsequent information that this gun burst after the first or second fire, which for the time being has saved the city from destruction.

The Look-out mountain completely commands the city which is only distant four miles by air line, and this is within every rifled cannon range.

Persons from the front to day say that Rosecrans has heavy guns, Parrotts, so posted as to prevent the enemy taking any artillery up the mountain heavy enough to effect any material damage; besides, it is believed the enemy has no heavy guns this side of Atlanta, with which railroad communication has been cut off at a point between it and Marietta. This was done by the burning of an extensive trestle work on that branch of the Memphis and Charleston railroad by Gen. Grant's cavalry, on the night of Thursday last.

The total number of wounded sent to this city from the battle-field of Chickamauga is 5,126 only, although accommodations were ordered for 6,000. The weather has been very favorable for the wounded since their arrival, the days being genial, and the nights cool enough to make a couple of blankets desirable.

FROM CHARLESTON.

GEN. GILMORE OPENS WITH GREEK FIRE.

CHARLESTON SET ON FIRE.

WARM WORK AHEAD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Boston *Herald* has a letter from the fleet off Charleston, Oct. 3, which says: Last evening Gen. Gilmore sent one of his Greek fire shells into Charleston, which set fire to some buildings. The fire burnt for over two hours. There will be warm work here before this reaches you, if nothing interferes in the meantime.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The following from the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, written from Charleston harbor, on the 5th inst., is of interest:

There are predictions now that the present waiting will not be of many days continuance.

Gen. Gilmore has forced his works forward with remarkable rapidity, considering their magnitude and the natural and artificial obstructions in his way. The troops have worked hard nearly every night on the Island, taking their turn every other day in the trenches for fatigue duty. All this has however been cheerfully borne, the soldiers having an unlimited confidence in Gen. Gilmore, and co-operation in the accomplishment of his plans.

The navy is also preparing for the renewal of the attack. Within the last 24 hours there has been important arrivals here of means for the removal of obstructions, which we soon hope to see successfully applied.

The Monitors now here are the Lehigh, Nahant, Weehawken, Montauk and Catskill.

Movements of New York Troops.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—Orders have been received to forward to New York all the volunteer troops in the State. The McClellan Cavalry, 1,300 strong, left here yesterday [illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Conscripting in Jeffdom—Human Hounds and Blood-Hounds.

MORE STEAMBOAT INCENDIARISM—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CONTINENTAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 13, 1863.

Brigadier General Hugh T. Reid, late in command at Providence, La., has been sent here by General Grant to relieve Col. W. F. Lynch as commandant of the post of Cairo. Col. Lynch retires to morrow, and goes forth on leave of absence, and General Reid takes charge of affairs here.

Polls were opened here to-day for Iowa soldiers and seamen at post hospitals and upon the receiving ship Clara Dolsen. The results of the voting are forty votes cast at Post Hospital; Stone 38, Tuttle 2.

The Ohio polls were at Mound City.

Several city policemen have been accused of levying black mail upon contrabands who have taken up a residence here. They would call at the houses of colored men, notify them they were ordered to be arrested, and then offer for a small sum of money to get them clear of the charge, in this manner obtaining considerable pocket change. Colonel Lynch, hearing of the matter, caused an investigation to be entered into, had them arrested, and turned them over to the civil authorities, to be dealt with. Men who would be guilty of such despicable acts would hesitate at nothing. They will be suitably punished if found guilty.

Other prominent civil parties in Cairo are accused of the same sort of operations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 13, 1863.

The steamer Nettie Stephens has just arrived, Goddin, master. We have Memphis dates to Sunday morning. The news from New Orleans, Vicksburg and Little Rock was sent you yesterday. The *Bulletin* has some interesting particulars of guerilla and other operations in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Sol Street's company, lately heard from at Brownsville, after leaving that place crossed the river and went to Hardeman, on the 3d inst., broke open a church at that place, conscripted all the men and increased their force about forty, when they went to Pontotoc, Miss., where Richardson is located. Richardson having been reinforced, moved to New Albany on the banks of the Tallahatchie. He is reported to have 1,800 men and eight pieces of artillery. Johnston reviewed his troops on Saturday, condemning part of his artillery as unfit for use.

On Sunday the rebels heard a report of the Federals coming 10,000 strong from Corinth, and at midnight Richardson broke up camp and moved in haste toward Pontotoc in confusion. All the men conscripted at Hardeman escaped and made their way to their homes.

Pillow is reported at Columbus, Miss. Conscripts were given their choice to go with Pillow or remain with Richardson. They preferred going home.

Stephen A. Lee, a paroled Vicksburg prisoner, is understood to have a force between Panola and Holly Springs, and commands all the rebel troops in Northern Mississippi.

Guerillas have special instructions to burn, destroy or tear up all the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, then Joe Johnston is to move into West Tennessee and make his headquarters at Jackson, Tenn.

Richardson has promised his men that they shall winter in their native State.

A man named Browning, is conscripting all the men on the Tallahatchie, ten miles north of Bolivar. He has bloodhounds that follow up conscripts and compel them to surrender. On Wednesday he came upon a man engaged in digging a grave for a dead child. He did not let him finish it, but dragged him along with them.

Sol Street's force visited the houses and robbed them of all valuables, insulting and killing all who offered a word of resistance.

There is said to be a large cotton crop growing on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but there are small chances for its being gathered.

Saulsbury and Middleton, on the railroad, are the places where Street and Richardson are in the habit of crossing and recrossing with conscripts. They are the next station beyond Grand Junction.

There were rumors on the streets of Memphis several days of fights on the line of the railroad, but thus far without foundation. These tales eminate from disloyal residents, and are put forth to aid their sinking cause.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 10, 1863.

The New Orleans and St. Louis packet Continental, while on her way from the former city to the latter, narrowly escaped the effects of the torch of the incendiary, and by an almost miracle, the lives of the great number of passengers with which she was crowded, escaped the horror of the conflagration.

Many lives have already been sacrificed by these incendiary conflagrations, and the loss of property amounts to millions. It is high time that those in authority should make an example, or the lower Mississippi will only be a grave-yard for the traveling public. On Sunday last, when only a short distance from the city of Vicksburg, and while the passengers were attending divine service in the cabin, the boat was discovered to be on fire. All hands were immediately set to work, and the diabolical plot of the villainous incendiary thwarted. Suspicion resting upon certain parties, a strict watch was kept. On last Tuesday, when the Continental was in the vicinity of the St. Francis River, a man was observed to go into the hold of the boat. He was closely watched, and when in the aft part of the steamer, where a considerable quantity of cotton was stored, he was caught in the very act of throwing turpentine in every direction, and attempting to fire a quantity of shaving which he had brought for the purpose. The villain was instantly arrested and heavily ironed.

Three other suspicious looking customers who had kept company with the would-be incendiary, were also placed under arrest, supposed to be his accomplices. We understood, from passengers aboard the Continental, that the whole party are supposed to be rebel emissaries, and a portion of a band who have linked themselves together for the destruction of every steamer on the river. That such a band exists, there is no longer doubt, and if a proof is needed, we have only to point out the many disasters that have lately occurred on the river. Hardly a week passes but some steamboat has met with a disastrous fate from the hand of some incendiary. The loss of life this season, on the Mississippi, has been terrible. More steamers have been destroyed in a short space of time than has ever been known before. We trust that this band of desperadoes will be extirpated, that we may be spared the pain of announcing another steamboat disaster at their hands.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 13, 1863.

I have news from Baxter's Springs up to 10 o'clock p. m., Oct. 10th. Gen. Blunt has scouted the whole country east and south of Fort Blair, and it is now certain that the raiders have gone South, Blunt following them to within thirty miles of Fort Gibson.

He then sent messengers in advance of the rebels to warn the garrisons at Fort Smith and Fort Gibson.

The *Conservative* of this city learns that Gen. Blunt is now returning to Fort Scott.

Major Henning has arrived here from Baxter's Springs with the bodies of Major H. Z. Curtis and Lieut. A. W. Farr, of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry. Of the eighty prisoners taken by the enemy, fifty-five were shot through the head after they had surrendered.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A Raft Encounters the Ironsides.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13th.—The steamer Connecticut, from Hilton Head 9th, reports that the rebels on the night of the 6th sent a torpedo attached to a raft from Charleston to the Ironsides, off Moultrie, which exploded under her bows, deluging her with water, putting out all the fires, killing Ensign Howard, wounding several seamen, but doing the vessel no damage. The Ironsides remains off Moultrie House. The Monitors are doing picket duty off Sumter. Gen. Gilmore is still erecting batteries on Morris Island.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The *Times'* Morris Island correspondence, dated the 7th, states that so much damage was done to the Ironsides by the rebel torpedo, that it is seriously contemplated sending her North for repair.

Our naval picket boats were attacked at the same time. It was thought the rebels would soon make a demonstration on our fleet with their rams, as three of our monitors are absent. The two "devils" to remove the harbor obstructions have arrived.

Unless something is done soon the rebels will regain entire possession of the harbor.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

PROGRESS OF THE REBEL RAID.

Captured Property Destroyed.

Aspect of Affairs in the State.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 11.

The refugee Dr. Fraser, of Hamansville, Polk county, informs me that the rebels, 1,600 strong, under Coffey, or Shelby, took Greenfield on Monday without opposition, the residents fleeing for their lives.

The rebels burned the Court-House, and marched on to Stockton, where there were a company of Rangers under Capt. Walker and Simmons, who retreated.

He does not know what damage was done On Wednesday, at 9 a. m., they attacked Hamansville in large force. Fraser and the male citizens retreated, as well as twenty of Capt. Sutherland's company, in Allen's regiment, leaving the women and children at the mercy of the rebels.

From the border of the town we saw smoke, supposed to be the town on fire. The refugees retreated to Warsaw and gave the alarm. Company E, 7th M. S. M., formed and the rebels attacked them. Thursday morning, Fraser heard firing and saw two Lieutenants, one a mile out, running from town, who said all the company were killed or captured. He feels sure that Hamansville is burned. There is great excitement all through Polk, Benton and Dade counties. This is his statement, based partly on rumors, and must be received with caution.

From reliable sources here, I learn that Greenfield Court House was burned. The rebels burned Lamine bridge and Water Station.

The guerillas, as reported, captured the guard, about ten in number, changed clothes with them and paroled them. They captured Otterville, on the railroad, but did not do any damage to the town or property. The rebels were last heard from, in force, four miles north of Tipton. The military are active and Col. Lazarus' force of Gen. Brown's command is close upon the rebels. Sedalia is safe. The movement of troops is contraband, but officers are sanguine of defeating the rebels.

The citizens here are excited and have formed into home guards, 200 strong, under Major Dale, of the 4th M. S. M. cavalry.

An engine with three men near Tipton was attacked on Friday by 80 rebels. The men fired and killed one rebel, and run the engine off.

Col. Cole is in command of the forces sent from the east. Gen. Totten has command here. About three hundred feet of track was destroyed east of Tipton, but was replaced to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10th.—A small party of Shelby's rebels came within four miles of California station, 25 miles west of Jefferson City this morning, since which time we have no tidings of them.

Col. McKissock, Superintendent of the Pacific Railroad, arrived at the California House back from Sedalia, this evening, and reports that the rebels burned the bridge near Aberville, the largest structure on the road west of Jefferson City, tore up about a mile of track, and destroyed the Depots at Tipton, Syracuse, Aberville, and all water tanks at and between these points. Dispatches from Jefferson City say that Shelby burned the town of Colecamp, Benton county, and Florence, Morgan county, on his way from Warsaw to the Pacific Railroad. Gen. Brown is supposed to be in the rebel's rear, and Gen. Totten at California to-night.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TIPTON, Mo., Oct. 13, 1863.

The prospects for bagging the rebels is good. Five thousand are moving on them at Boonville, from five directions, Ewing and Guitar co-operating from the North. The same rebel force that defeated Blunt's artillery under Crittenden, has gone up the river. Lieut. Trott, and a detachment of the 2d artillery, hold this post.

Capt. Washburn's cavalry scouted ten miles toward Boonville, but have not returned yet. Capt. Dill, just from Versailles, fifteen miles south, reports 400 rebels at that town yesterday. Company E, 7th cavalry, reported captured at Warsaw, are all safe, but lost three men killed. Several rebels are now in the advance near Boonville.

I cannot get anything decisive from there, but numerous reports.

LATER.

Mr. Albert, a reliable gentleman, just in from eight miles of Boonville, met a party of returning militia, who say the rebels robbed all the stores but two, stole property, but did not have a fight, and retreated up the river on Lexington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13, 1863.

The rebels left the Pacific railroad, and went north to the Missouri River, yesterday noon. They entered Boonville early this morning, and when last heard from, were preparing to cross the river. They stole every thing of value from Tipton, and burned water tanks, station houses, and flat cars, broke switches, &c., along the railroad from California to Otterville.

All the locomotives and freight cars were hauled off before the raid. It is reported they took nearly $7,000 in money from storekeepers in Greenfield, Warsaw, and Tipton.

The Lamine bridge which was burned on Friday night, cannot be rebuilt for $15,000, nor in less than seven weeks.

Gov. Gamble's headquarters to-day, and other public offices, are guarded by negro troops, causing much movement in town.

Victory of the Union Troops—The Rebels in Full Retreat—A Running Fight Going On.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TIPTON, Mo., Oct. 14.

I am just in from the battle-field near Boonville. This is the most reliable news that can be obtained from refugees and soldiers.

Fighting commenced near Boonville yesterday, between the rebel rear and Federal advance. A running skirmish was kept up to Chouteau Springs, where a number of the rebels were killed. The fight continued up to Dug Ford, twelve miles from Boonville, where a close fight took place—twenty rebels were killed and two Unionists. After crossing the river the fight was renewed, both parties moving up the river towards Lexington. When last heard from a running fight was still going on about twenty miles west of Boonville.

Gen. Brown is reported to have failed to cut the rebels' retreat. He got in the rear, and joined Col. Lazear, Hickox and Guitard's forces in the fight. Dead rebels are reported all along the route.

Coffee is said to be wounded badly. No confirmation of the killing of Col. Crittenden. Nothing is heard from Wier and Ewing. They are supposed to be in position to cut off the retreat West.

TIPTON, Oct. 14.—Nothing from the army this morning. The rebels plundered everybody at Boonville. Report of rebels at Versailles is false. Warsaw Court House was burned. Trains runs to Lamine bridge.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1863.

Treasurer Skinner has, within the last three days, paid out $75,000 in fractional currency, being the first lot printed. The regular issues are promised on or after the 20th inst.

Charles Knox, of the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh, Pa., has invited the Russian and other officers to visit that and other manufacturing cities of the West, in a special excursion train—they to fix their own time, and he to foot the bills.

Twelve more Russian vessels are expected in New York before spring.

Part of one of the companies of the 2d regiment of District volunteers refused to march with the rest of the regiment over the Long Bridge, but the moral suasion of a detachment of the Invalid Corps proved sufficient to start them.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Case of Gens. Crittenden and McCook.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—Maj. Gens. Crittenden and McCook, arrived here *en route* for Indianapolis. Their friends have the greatest confidence that they will triumphantly refute any allegations against them, which may be made before the approaching Court of Inquiry.

We have just received from Nashville, a copy of a letter to Gen. A. D. McCook, dated Chattanooga, Oct. 8, from which we copy the concluding sentence, "I take pleasure in saying to you no official or other dispatches of mine have warranted a charge of disobedience of orders by you in either day of the battle of Chickamauga."

Signed, WM. S. ROSECRANS, Major General.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The [illegible] and anti slavery [illegible] great triumph to-day in the Illinois [illegible] Episcopal Conference. The fourth [illegible] in the series, was carried by a vote [illegible] That resolution is the only one on which ayes and nays were taken, and is as [illegible]

Resolved, That we believe slavery to be [illegible] mary cause of this wicked rebellion, [illegible] can have no security for the Union and [illegible] peace of the States as long as the evil is [illegible] among us.

The eight voting in the negative were [illegible] Crane, Howard, Lacy, [illegible] Prentiss and Short. When the Rev. [illegible] Cartwright, aged seventy-eight, and [illegible] athan Stamper, aged 78, both residents [illegible] slave State, (Kentucky,) voted for the [illegible] lution, there was much applause.

A few resolutions from the minority [illegible] which do not change the principle [illegible] with the majority report, were added [illegible] report of the majority, and [illegible] eighteen in all, were passed.

Rev. Mr. Leyton, of the Quincy [illegible] and another presiding elder, had been persecuted in their districts during the year because they would continue to pray for the President of the United States and success of our arms. It was attempted by the Copperheads to deprive them of support. Another elder from Pike was also much persecuted. His [illegible] was but a short distance from where at one time a camp of 400 K. G. C's had been formed, who would not allow loyal [illegible] through their lines. In the district of the territory that this conference includes, [illegible] a Copperhead majority of 17,000 at the last election, and it comprises parts of the State which are more tainted with disloyalty to the Government than any other.

All the Methodist Church conferences of this State, viz: the Rock River, from the Wisconsin State line to the Rock Island railroad, the Central from the Rock Island railroad to Bloomington, the Illinois conference from Bloomington to Carlinville, and Southern, from Carlinville to Cairo, [illegible] passed loyal and anti-slavery resolutions.

While taking the ayes and noes on the resolution, Gov. Yates and Gen. McClernand were introduced, and after the vote was [illegible] the Governor administered the oath of allegiance in a very impressive manner to the members of the conference, the local preachers, and the visiting brethren. The scene was a most solemn one. The Governor was invited to speak, and for two hours held the audience spell bound by his eloquence. He was followed by Gen. McClernand in his usual clear, forcible and emphatic manner.

The delegates elected to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States to meet in Philadelphia May 1, 1864, are H. F. Koeneke, R. E. [illegible] rie, W. H. H. Moore, A. S. McCoy, [illegible] Kimber and J. P. Dimmitt. The election of three reserve delegates was postponed till Monday. The Conference will not probably adjourn till Monday afternoon.

A serious riot was reported at a Copperhead meeting at Logan county to day, a man was said to be killed and several wounded. Gov. Yates was telegraphed to by [illegible] men for aid, and sent a dispatch to Col. Latham as to the nature of the difficulty. The Colonel replied that there was no need for troops.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 13.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference is still in session in this city. The reporter of the *State Register*, of this city, was expelled from a seat in the Conference room, for an article in the *Register* totally misrepresenting the acts of the Convention. The vote was almost unanimous. The reporter of the *Register* temporarily is W. M. Springer, who is also correspondent of the St. Louis [illegible] can.

The difficulty at Lincoln on Saturday, commenced by one Sparks, a Copperhead, hurrahing for Jeff. Davis and Vallandigham, when a man named Harless made at him and cut him severely. A crowd then pursued Harless, knocked him down and beat him terribly. By this time the crowd had increased to about eighty. It seemed for a while as if a general fight would ensue. The excitement was intense. Terrible threats were made by some Copperheads, and a body of military was telegraphed for; but the crowd finally dispersed and there was no serious difficulty afterward.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Full Details of the late Rev[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The New Orleans correspondent of the *Herald* gives the following particulars of the engagement near [illegible] Atchafalaya. Owing to the illness of Gen. Heron that officer had received leave of absence, and Major General Dana has been appointed to the command. This change occurred about a week ago. As the enemy was found to be in great strength and good position on the opposite side of the Atchafalaya, the commanding General thought it advisable to throw up entrenchments, and while the larger portion of the troops were [illegible] the levee, Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] the 20th Iowa, was ordered to proceed five or six miles in advance. He was accompanied by portions of the 19th Iowa and [illegible] Indiana, together with 150 cavalry and a section of artillery.

Early on Wednesday morning the whole force of the enemy, consisting of Gen. [illegible] Morton's and Major's brigades, succeeded in quietly crossing the Atchafalaya, and getting between the main body and Col. Leak's [illegible] completely outflanked and cut it off before the movement was discovered. Col. Leak drew up his men in line of battle, and [illegible] prepared to give the advancing foe a warm reception.

A sharp fight of nearly half an hour occurred, in which our troops fought [illegible] against overpowering numbers; but at the end of that time they were compelled to surrender, the enemy having almost entirely surrounded them. With the exception of the cavalry, the whole were taken prisoners and their guns captured.

The former, consisting of detachments of the 6th, 36th and 1st Illinois regiments, succeeded in making their escape. The [illegible] ers, officers and privates, numbered 48[illegible] captured a Lieutenant Colonel and [illegible] men.

Maj. Gen. Dana advanced with his force as soon as possible, and our last [illegible] state that the enemy was in full retreat, having fallen back five miles as soon as they saw the division advancing towards them. If this is true, the tables will be turned on them, as they are between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers, and to escape over the latter they will be compelled to leave their prisoners and artillery behind them.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 13.—The steamer Africa, in a dense fog, struck near Cape [illegible] at 10 o'clock last night. The ship was damaged. Boats were got ready, and launched. After an hour the ship [illegible] the pumps speedily cleared her. Capt. [illegible] then headed for Halifax, but after [illegible] thought it prudent to bear up for St. [illegible]

The Africa left Liverpool the [illegible] Queenstown the 4th. The news by the Africa of the defeat of Rosecrans created considerable sensation and caused a rise of 3 per cent on Confederate loan, but the advance was not fully sustained and closed at about [illegible] discount.

The *Times* thinks Rosecrans was defeated by superior strategy, rather than [illegible] ing, and says it is evident that the [illegible] troops contested the field obstinately, [illegible] when broken, and formed again, and [illegible] the engagement repeatedly; they [illegible] have done all that bravery and [illegible] could effect, but the greater skill of the Confederate Generals in combining [illegible] which made the attack, insured them [illegible] tory.

The *Herald* looks upon it as the most decisive battle fought in the West.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Confederate loan had advanced [illegible]

The Daily *News* says Gen. Bragg's [illegible] over Gen. Rosecrans is a striking [illegible] tion of the wisdom of the new [illegible] cy of the Confederates in combining forces to arrest the advance of the [illegible] The honors of the battle belong to Bragg, but he must do more than [illegible] hitherto done if the Confederate [illegible] gain solid advantage from his award [illegible]

The Paris *Siecle* argues that if Slidell [illegible] its Paris with the expectation of procuring recognition of the South, he will be [illegible] appointed. The time for that is [illegible] ever existed. The South, by arming [illegible] groes, shows that its resistance is [illegible]

Maximilian had answered the Mexican deputation. He was ready to accept the [illegible] on a free spontaneous expression of [illegible] ulation, and by a guarantee for the [illegible] of the independence of the country. [illegible] bourse heavy; rents 67c to 75c.

Important and Very Melancholy [illegible]

[The following private dispatch has been picked up in the street last evening. It will be of melancholy interest to the [illegible] the unfortunate young man referred to [illegible]

MAUMEE CITY, [illegible]

For some time past your fellow [illegible] Dick Merrick, has been at work in [illegible] a balloon, intending, as he said, [illegible] Lake Erie therein, on October [illegible] vey the news of his election to [illegible] and possibly persuade that [illegible] tyr to return with him. The [illegible] structed solely of the Chicago [illegible] cinnati *Enquirer*, Merrick in [illegible] own gas. Several trial trips [illegible] rious parts of Ohio always [illegible] ple. Some of Merrick's [illegible] ly out of sight, and as he [illegible] audiences, though far [illegible] clouds overhead, crying [illegible] effect was sublime.

A most melancholy [illegible] occurred here to-day [illegible] with Merrick, and left [illegible] down without a parachute [illegible] where he will alight [illegible] from him were [illegible]

LATER.—He has [illegible] to Canada has been [illegible] the failure to the [illegible] strong enough. [illegible] This, after all, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

publican Union County Convention.

Republican Union Convention of delegates m the County of Cook, will be held in the Cir- Court room, in the city of Chicago, on the day of October inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., for the pose of nominating candidates for *Judge of* Superior Court, Clerk of the Superior Court, asurer of the County, County School Commis- ner, and County Surveyor, to be supported by Republican Union electors at the ensuing elec- n, to be held on the 3d day of November next. he Convention will consist of one hundred and nty-six delegates.

ursuant to the above requisition for a County vention, the Republican-Union electors of the y of Chicago, and County of Cook, and all ers irrespective of their previous political asso- tions, who are sincerely desirous of aiding the ernment in its efforts to suppress the rebel- who are opposed to compromise with tors in arms; and who are in favor of their jugation and punishment; and who are in fa- of a vigorous prosecution of the war for this ose; and for the preservation of the Consti- and the Union, are hereby requested to hold mary meetings in their respective townships wards in said county on the days hereafter cified, for the election of delegates to the ve named Convention.

e Convention will also choose a County Cen- Committee to serve for the ensuing year, and sact such other business as may be properly ght before it.

e township primary meetings will be held on 20th day of October, at the usual places of ing elections, unless the township Commit- shall select other places, and give general no- of the same. The polls will be opened at clock p. m. and kept open till 4 p. m.

e primary meeting in Lake will be held at e's Farm, Blue Island Plank Road.

the town of New Trier the polls will be open- 1 o'clock p. m. and kept open until [illegible] o'clock

e primary meeting of the town of Niles will eld at J. H. Moulton's.

e townships will be entitled to the following ber of delegates:

	Delegates.		Delegates.
ington	3	Hanover	2
m	3	Hyde Park	2
nen	2	Jefferson	2
met	2	Lake	1
ro	1	Lake View	1
rove	3	Lemont	2
ston	2	Leyden	2
s	1	Maine	2
Trier	1	Niles	3
hfield	2	Orland	2
tine	5	Palos	1
iso	2	Rich	1
umburg	2	Thornton	2
eling	4	Worth	2

e ward primary meetings will be held on the day of October, at the following places, and resided over by the persons hereafter named, n their absence by persons to be chosen by electors. The polls will be opened at 4 ck p. m., and kept open until 7 o'clock p. m. e ward primary meetings will be held at the wing places:

rst Ward—At the Sheriff's office—12 delegates.
cond Ward—At Shroeder's Saloon, corner of and Jackson streets—12 delegates.
ird Ward—At Willet's shop, corner of State Twelfth streets—9 delegates.
urth Ward—At the Police Station, corner of s and Twenty second streets—7 delegates.
fth Ward—At Raber's, corner of Archer Road Twenty-second streets—3 delegates.
xth Ward—At Gunsenhauser's land office, on al street—4 delegates.
venth Ward—At the corner of Union and elfth streets—6 delegates.
ghth Ward—At the Southeast corner of elfth and Rucker streets—3 delegates.
inth Ward—At the Skating Park, corner of dolph and Sheldon streets—8 delegates.
enth Ward—At the Engine House corner of shington and Clinton streets—12 delegates.
leventh Ward—At West Market Hall—8 dele- s.
welfth Ward—At Van Horn's, Milwaukee ave- near Rucker street—6 delegates.
hirteenth Ward—At Engine House, Larabee et—4 delegates.
ourteenth Ward—At the northwest corner of lls and Division streets—6 delegates.
ifteenth Ward—At Melms' Garden, Clark st., r Chicago avenue—9 delegates.
ixteenth Ward—At North Market—11 dele- s.

V. Ball, C. P. J. Arion, S. C. Blake, H. H. sey, Perkins Bass, Geo. Severens, Waterman d, Wm. Strong.
Cook County Central Committee.
ICAGO, Oct. 14, 1863.

HE GEOLOGICAL IMPOSTOR AR- RESTED IN EGYPT.

e "Palpitation Dodge" Wouldn't Save Him.

ur readers will remember the *expose* made in terday's TRIBUNE, of a sharper, professing to James Dale Owen—how he victimized the scien- , judicial and gubernatorial notables at Du- que, and his later operations upon O. N. Adams, ., of La Salle, on the 3d instant.

he next we hear of him, he arrives at Colona tion, on the I. C. R. R., in company with a ng man named Ingram, and his mother, whose quaintance he "cultivated" on the cars—doubt- s thinking he had "struck a rich lead." Mrs. ram had just disposed of her interest in a large ate, and had the money with her. The old lady d her son stopped with their friend, Dr. E. B. ith, of Colona—and, of course, the Professor ped there also, and hinted very strongly that he uld remain over night, and "elucidate" some portant theories and discoveries in geology, en Dr. S. would be more at leisure, in the eve- g. For some reason, Dr. Smith declined; Mrs. ram and son remained, but the Professor took night train to Tamaroa—not, however, until had spent two or three hours in posting the Dr. to who he was, and showing him a handfull of ters of introduction, railroad passes, &c., &c., d in the course of conversation he stated that he nsidered geology a very important science—one t is wofully neglected; and that for the sake of couraging the study of geology, and the more neral diffusion of knowledge pertaining to the ence, he had in a few instances donated copies Lyell's Antiquities, Dana's Mineralogy and Ge- gy, and some geological text-books, to public raries, and also sold them to individuals for a re nominal sum, which his connection with the ithsonian Institute, and his intimacy with the thors and publishers, (himself being an author,) abled him to do. Dr. Smith agreed that the rks he named would be a valuable addition to library, and when the Professor so generously ered to send them to him for $4, he at once ad- nced him the money.

fter paying his respects to the learned gentlemen the town, and inquiring into the affairs of the nitary Commission, the Professor left for Jones ro. Shortly after he left, Dr. S. saw the *expose* the Professor, and wrote to a friend in Jones- ro, alluding to the exposition. In some way Professor soon heard that the officers were out to arrest him; and he found but very few in- lligent men to call upon in Jonesboro, and very tle "Sanitary" business to transact. He took next train back to Tamaroa. Here he walked aightway two miles into the country, to the re- ence of L. S. Norton, Corresponding Secretary the Sanitary Commission. He had scarcely de himself and his Sanitary business known Mr. Norton, before certain county officers call- upon him and requested him to go to town th them. He was in the midst of exhibiting ose valuable letters, passes, &c., and had his ds full of them; but the officers held a warrant their hands, which was a "trump," and took him d his generally well-played cards. As Mr. Nor- n stood in his door, and enjoyed the dissolving w of the Professor, marched off between two cers of the law, he was at a loss to ow what to make of the transactions—could rcely believe his eyes—and had a bright teor shot through his door yard, he would not ve been more surprised than by the hasty and estionable disappearance of what but a moment fore shone out as such a brilliant geological ecimen—he finally concluded, however, that he s an "erratic block."

At Tamaroa the Professor was placed under ard, while those that had been deceived by him, ld telegraph to Dubuque, La Salle, and other ints, which could not be accomplished till Mon- y, and when our informant left Tamaroa, early nday morning, no reply had been received.

On Sunday morning Professor James Dale Owen s quite indisposed—was troubled with his old mplaint, "palpitation of the heart"—talked in- herently—said he was arrested merely because grandfather was an infidel—refused to eat any- ng lest he should be poisoned. Towards even- g the guard discovered that he had failed to ke his stomach crazy—and he came to the con- sion that he "had done all in his power for the od of his country—had labored faithfully for ence, in and for the Smithsonian Institute, and charity and humanity as agent for the Sanitary mmission; now, after all he had done, if those o had arrested him, persisted in their designs on him—if they still were determined to poison , they might do it—he was hungry and should t starve himself for the sake of preventing the complishment of their nefarious plot. After ting, his palpitation seemed to have passed off. talked freely about himself—exhibited his redentials" to the guard, whom he almost con- nced that they had arrested the wrong man. He ked geology to them till they were amazed with underground intelligence. He said, as to the tter of his arrest, he didn't care for that—it was mere matter of time; if he had been arrested in icago, where he could have had prompt tele- aphic communication with the Smithsonian In- itute at Washington, or with his publishers in iladelphia, he would have been honorably re- sed, in an hour. But he didn't altogether like idea of being arrested by a little self-important ector, away down in Egypt—there was a stigma ached to the dark, lower region of Illinois, ich he didn't like to be associated with. He knowledged having stolen the over coat, but he jokingly told his Dubuque friend that he lost his, and should take that in its place, ich he did.

So at last, this erratic geological pickpocket, who s so successfully deceived Governors, Judges, rgymen, Brigadier Generals, Geologists, hosts unmarried ladies, and scores of the wise men of West, has been picked up by Dr. E. B. Smith, Colona—to whom be all honor—who had him ested at Tamaroa. Professor James Dale Ow- will hereafter be more willing to talk of the lled Lake of Iowa, than of his present walled at Nashville, the county-seat where he is obably boarding. We trust after due investiga- of his case and accomplishments, he will be abled to pursue his favorite study of geology sted.

Report of Rev. Dr. Patton's Sanitary Trip to Nashville, Tenn.

On last Sabbath evening, the First Congregational Church was crowded with a most attentive audience to hear the report of their Pastor, in behalf of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, to the sufferers by the late battle at Chattanooga. We have obtained permission to print the following extract from the discourse.—ED. TRIBUNE.

Without dwelling longer upon the ordinary operations of the Sanitary Commission, in its receiving and disbursing departments, allow me to dwell upon one feature of the system that is as yet but little known. I refer to what is termed the Hospital Directory, designed to facilitate inquiries concerning friends or relatives in the army who are supposed to be sick, wounded or dead. For the Eastern armies, the office is located in the city of Washington, at the headquarters of the United States Sanitary Commission; and for the Western armies at Louisville, Ky.

Let me speak of the latter as I saw its operation. The office is in the Sanitary Rooms, Fourth street, Louisville, under the charge of Mr. S. H. Holbrook, who, in youth, was a member of the same Bible class with myself, in New York city, and is emphatically the "right man in the right place;" intelligent, systematic, prompt, patient, and sympathetic. He is assisted by eight clerks, who keep books in which is recorded the name of every sick and wounded soldier who has been received at any time in the hospitals west of the Alleghanies. These names are arranged by States and regiments, and the records tell the nature of the disease or wound, and the history of the person from the time of his first reception; whether he was transferred to another, and when and where; or died, and when; or recovered and was discharged from the army; or returned to his regiment, or is still ill. Those who inquire by letter, concerning friends, receive a prompt answer by return mail; and those who apply in person, are informed on the spot; and if wished, a telegram is written and sent at the person's expense, to learn the condition of the sick or wounded soldier. From the yet unpublished report of Mr. Holbrook, for the term from January [illegible], to September [illegible], 1863, I copied the following items: Number of soldiers names registered, [illegible], in 181 hospitals and from 25 States, and 737 [illegible]ments. There had been 5,[illegible] cases of inquiry [illegible] friends at the Directory office, and in [illegible],016 cases successful answers had been made. Nearly a thousand of these inquiries had been by letter, and some two thousand letters had been written in reply. And this does not include a host of inquiries and answers in connection with State agents, military officers, and post office agents, wishing to re-direct letters uncalled for. Of course, the last month has largely swelled these statistics, and over 40,000 names are now enrolled. This Directory not only gives the comfort of intelligence to anxious friend, but, by supplying the latest information, prevents a multitude of useless journeys, saves families large expenses, and obviates cruel disappointments. To appreciate it, one needs to stand in the office and see the stream of sad visitants, from eight o'clock in the morning to ten or eleven o'clock at night, especially after a severe battle, and hear their earnest questions, and listen to their expressions of gratitude at the sympathy and aid extended.

The weather-beaten farmers from our Western States, who have heard that their sons were wounded in the battle, crowd into the office after the arrival of every train or steamboat, to learn in what place or hospital these boys are; whether they are still alive; how severely they are wounded, and whether a military pass can be obtained to go to them. And it is touching to witness their astonishment at the kindness with which they are treated, and the gratuities afforded, as the idea suddenly strikes them that this is all part of that sanitary system to which they and their wives contribute through the Soldiers' Aid Societies at home, little suspecting at the time what a help it would one day be to them. And often they insist upon leaving a contribution for the treasury of the Commission, and with tears running down their cheek, declare it to be the most benevolent institution of the age. But you shall judge of its value from a few of the cases I noted.

One day six men came in at once, on their way to see their sons in the hospitals at places farther South. They said they had obtained their military passes to go below, and knew all about their sons, and did not need any help from the Sanitary Commission, but had heard just now of the Hospital Directory, and thought for curiosity's sake they would come in and inquire. "Very well," said Mr. Holbrook, "if we can't aid you with news, it will at least help to confirm the correctness of our books." So the books were examined, and the following changes found to have occurred since they had heard: The first man's son had died; the sons of the second and third had been removed to Louisville, and were then in the city, close at hand; the son of the fourth had gone to a hospital at Cincinnati; that of a fifth to Quincy, Ill., and only the sixth man had occasion to prosecute his journey as intended. Another man applied to learn what had become of his son, for whom he had been making vain inquiries for six months. Mr. Holbrook took the matter in charge and wrote letters here and there to the Sanitary Agents, and was at last enabled to inform the father that his son died in the hospital at Bowling Green, Ky., at such a date, as was ascertained from the undertaker, the hospital record being lost.

A wife came to have a telegram written for her to Nashville, Tenn., to her sick husband, whom she was on her way to visit. She was sure he was there, and wanted no delay in writing the telegram. But the books were consulted, his name found, and the lady amazed and delighted to be informed that her husband had been transferred to Louisville, and was distant but a few blocks from her.

A sick soldier wrote from Nashville for his wife to come to him at that place. Two days later he was transferred to Louisville. She came to the latter place, on her way to Nashville, but knew nothing of the Hospital Directory, and, therefore, made no inquiries, but passed on. To her great disappointment, she found at Nashville that he had been removed, as just stated. She hurried back to Louisville, and was agonized to learn that he had died there the next day after she had passed through to Nashville.

A mother had a sick son at Nashville, and set out to see him. At Louisville she applied for a military pass to proceed, but was refused, because of the great number of persons similarly applying, and the unwillingness of the army authorities to allow females to enter the lines. So she came to the Sanitary Rooms and stated her case, and her son's name was found in the books. Said she, "I have seven sons in the army, and I do not wish one of them out; but I do want the privilege of seeing them when they are sick." Said Mr. Holbrook, "It is no part of our work to obtain military passes, but I will see what can be done, as an exception, in your case," and he wrote a statement of it to Gen. Boyle, who instantly granted the pass.

The character and principles of the visitors are sometimes curiously brought out. There came in, one day, a man in "butternut" clothes from Indiana, to inquire after a son who had been mortally wounded. He said that as he was opposite one of the elegant residences of Louisville, a gentleman came out, accosted him, and asked why he seemed so troubled. He told him that his son was mortally wounded, and he was on his way to see him. "Served you right!" replied the brute. "It is what all you nigger stealing Yankees, who send your sons to the war in the same business will get before the war is over. You dont know what you are fighting for." "Oh, how angry I was," said our butternut friend, "when he called me a nigger stealing Yankee—me, who was born in Virginia, was raised in Kentucky, went to Indiana forty years ago, before it was a State, am related to all the Lees and Jacksons, voted for Breckinridge at the last Presidential election, and have helped to return fugitive slaves! I know what we are fighting for—for our Government and Union. I fought in the war of 1812; have raised ten children: three of them are in the Union army, and the others would be, if they were big enough, and I would go myself, if I wasn't so old. I told him that before this Government should go down, a million of men would march South and wipe out the Confederacy." God grant that all the "butternuts" in Indiana and the neighboring States may be converted to the same faith.

I will mention another case of noble patriotism manifested in a somewhat similar way, under the sorrows of the war. A man had lost two sons in the battle of Shiloh, and now he heard that the third and *last* was sick at Jonesville. He came to the Hospital Directory to learn where he was, and was told that he was in the hospital for erysipelas patients, and he must be prepared to find him very low. He went there, and found them just burying his boy. He came back shortly after, and with tears streaming down his cheeks, said: "Had I three sons more, and knew that they would all go, just as they have, I would give them all!" Has the world ever witnessed sublimer devotion to country and freedom?

But sometimes the intelligence given at the office is fraught with bitterness, and that when little expected; yet even then, the sympathy expressed, and the help afforded are invaluable to the afflicted. Thus, an old man came from Northern Ohio to see his son who had been ill in one of the hospitals at Louisville. He came to the rooms of the Sanitary Commission to ascertain in which hospital he could find his boy. He was sprightly and cheerful—full of eagerness to see his boy, and opened his carpet-bag to show the apples he had just bought for him, and the various presents that had been sent by the brothers and sisters and mother at home. "Now," says he, "tell me where to go." So Mr. Holbrook looked in the register, found the name, glanced quickly at the memorandum opposite, and raising his eyes to that father's expectant face, said, in a subdued tone, "My dear sir, your son is gone!" With a half frightened and half perplexed expression, the father answers: "Gone! gone!—not DEAD?" "Yes; died this morning!" Down he sank upon the chair, his whole frame convulsed, exclaiming, "Oh, it will kill his mother!" and sat for some time weeping. When he rose to go weak and staggering with sorrow, one of the Director's clerks offered his arm, and went with him to procure a burial case, and that evening he left for home with the precious remains, scarcely able to articulate his thanks for the kindness shown.

Another father came to Louisville to meet a son who had been discharged from an hospital at Nashville, and to have reached Louisville on that day, according to a letter sent by the surgeon. He could not find his son, as expected, and called at the office of the Directory to inquire about him. The hospital report from Nashville had just come in, and when consulted, it told the sad tale that the son had died the very day the father received the surgeon's letter! Of course the disappointment was cruel and the father's grief intense. But in addition, he was out of money, having expected that his son would receive his pay at discharge, and be in funds for the expenses home. The necessary money was procured, all the papers made out requisite to obtain the son's effects from Nashville, and the father sent home the same day, feeling that the Sanitary Commission is the best friend of the soldier and of the soldier's family.

I have dwelt thus long upon the incidents of the Directory department, because its merits are not appreciated, and even its existence is scarcely known. Yet it is but one branch of the varied operations of the United States Sanitary Commission, which has furnished supplies to the sick and wounded soldiers, since the war began, to the value of *seven million dollars*, and at the trifling cost for all expenses of but three per cent.; being the cheapest charity for its magnitude ever administered. In view of the good accomplished, all will feel rewarded, I doubt not, for the contributions bestowed and the time expended in its behalf.

THE UNION WASHING MACHINE.—If there is any one new invention in household economy that has received more kicks and curses than another because of its failure to perform what was promised for it, that unfortunate recipient of anathemas is the washing machine. To relieve the "women folks" of the drudgery incident to washing day, hundreds of inventors have racked their brains for years; not so much from sympathy for the women particularly, but because they could see a fortune in the invention of a successful machine—every family would want one, which would make an immense sale. But thus far, the inventions have generally proved a failure. The Union Washing Machine professes to do away with all the miseries of "blue Monday," and to be the best labor-saver, in the shape of a Washing Machine, ever invented. Those interested will give it a trial. It can be seen in operation at 257 State street, or orders addressed to Vanname & Co., Chicago, will be promptly attended to.

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CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA—NARRATIVE OF HER OFFICERS.

Capture of Fifty-Six Ships and Destruction of $4,000,000 of Property.

CAPT. SEMMES' DECISION AS TO NEUTRAL PROPERTY.

[From the South African Advertiser and Mail of Cape Town.]

THE ALABAMA AT CAPE TOWN.

On the 27th of July, no little excitement was caused in Cape Town, on the arrival of the coasting schooner Rover from Walwich Bay, with the news that the Confederate steamer Alabama had actually made her appearance about twenty-five miles off Green Point. Her captain reported that he was stopped and boarded by a boat from the steamer, which asked them who they were, and where they were from. After looking over the schooner's papers, the officer in command made inquiries as to the landing accommodation of Walwich and Saldanha Bays, and if they had seen or knew whether there were any American ships in Table Bay. Having met with civil replies from the schooner, he apologized for her detention and left, and the steamer proceeded in a south easterly direction.

Nothing further was heard, and it was thought by some that she had proceeded on to the eastward; but on the afternoon of August 4, public excitement was again aroused on the arrival of the schooner Atlas, Capt. Boyce, from Saldanha Bay, with the intelligence that the Alabama was lying snugly at anchor in that bay, repairing.

About noon on the following day (Wednesday) an American barque was signalled as standing into Table Bay from the southwest. Almost immediately after, a barque-rigged steamer was made down as standing in from the northwest.

The stoop of the Exchange and the space round the signalman's office behind the Custom House, and all other places from which the signals could be made out, were soon crowded; and when the name of the steamer was made known, the excitement passed all bounds. The news spread through Cape Town like wildfire: "The Alabama is outside the bay, in chase of an American barque!" Trading was forgotten—the busiest rushed out of their offices and shops; every cab on the stand loaded regardless of municipal regulations, and vanished up the Kloof Road or down Somerset Road. Horsemen galloped about the streets, and then spurred their steeds right up the Lion's Rump. Men, women, and children were seized as with frenzy, and rushed about here, there and everywhere, asking and telling the most contradictory and unheard of things;—"They were firing at each other!—at close quarters!—the smoke and roar of the battle could be quite distinctly seen and heard from the Breakwater!" And the shore from that point round to Camp's Bay was, in an incredibly short space of time, lined with no inconsiderable portion of the madly excited citizens of Cape Town. We will not relate the imprecations of the cab-driver, the plungings and stumblings of his horse, and our own anathemas at both, as we were jolted over rocks and into holes, in places where cab had never been, but proceed at once with the narrative of what we saw.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

The fine bark Sea Bride, having run the gauntlet of the Confederate fleet on the Atlantic, had deemed her voyage to be approaching a happy end, and, with full sail set, a favoring breeze, and the star-spangled banner at her peak, she sped onward like a thing of life and beauty, in full view of the port to which she was bound. Dimly in the north she descried a steamer standing likewise for the bay, and congratulated herself on her good luck in arriving just in time to receive the latest American news of Vicksburg or the Rappahannock by the English mail. Fast as the bark went, the steamer sped faster still, and in a very unaccountable manner seemed to be bearing down upon the Yankee. In less than half an hour the suspicious craft had fairly overhauled her, and, with the dreaded Confederate flag run up at the peak, left little doubt that the Sea Bride was to become the prey of the redoubtable cruiser, the Alabama. But still, as it appeared to us who witnessed the whole scene from Green Point shore, the Northerner determined to strain every nerve to escape his foe and reach the neutral waters within the charmed league from shore.

The demand from the steamer to heave to was answered by a defiant pressing on of every possible stitch of canvas, and a still more jaunty display of the stars and stripes at the mizzen. The chase was then continued for a few seconds longer; but at no time was the issue uncertain. The Alabama seemed to cut the water with prodigious speed, and a blank charge from one of her big guns brought the Sea Bride to a full stop. The Confederate, puffing off her steam in enormous volumes, moved gently round her fated victim, and seemed to gaze upon her with the complacent satisfaction a cat might show after the seizure of a tempting mouse, or a hawk which in swift descent had pounced on its unsuspecting prey. A boat was sent to go on board the bark—a few minutes longer and it was impossible to judge what was happening; until at last the stars and stripes were struck, and the Northern bark Sea Bride was proclaimed a Confederate prize.

A great deal of apparent, and to us from shore quite unaccountable, dallying succeeded. The bark stood out to sea, and the steamer held her position for several minutes, as if complacently gazing at her; and then with amazing swiftness, closed down upon her again, and steered close along side. Then [illegible] communication succeeded, followed once more by another departure of the bark and another advance of the steamer, until, finally, it was clear that all the requisite arrangements must have been completed—and the Sea Bride, in charge of a Confederate crew, stood out with slackened sail to sea, and the Alabama steamed swiftly into the bay, as if nothing but a mere every day sort of incident had occurred. Just as the prize bark had got fairly on her course to the southward the stately form of the Lady Jocelyn was described on the horizon. It seemed by no means unlikely that the Confederates on board suspected her to be the Vanderbilt in chase; and whether they resolved to give themselves the benefit of the doubt or not, it was very evident that they suddenly bore up and stood on a different course, to the northwestward. Soon after it was seen that the stranger was an Englishman, and the Sea Bride accordingly acted upon Capt. Semmes' instructions by standing off and on for the night, under easy sail and within sight of land.

THE ALABAMA REACHES TABLE BAY.

The Alabama, having now completed the capture, steamed into Table Bay, and came to an anchor about 4 o'clock. The wharves and every prominent point along the beach, were crowded with spectators, and in a very short time hundreds of boats put off loaded with visitors. All who went alongside were politely received on deck, and invited to inspect all parts of the ship. For three hours, even after dark, the crowd on board was as dense as any we have ever seen. All classes and of both sexes kept pouring into the vessel; but the courtesy of the Alabama's officers was such that all felt at home. Some found their way among the prisoners (the crews of captured vessels,) others gathered around the unlucky Captain and supercargo of the Sea Bride, and others again penetrated into the small cabin where Capt. Semmes was quietly receiving all who sought the honor of shaking hands and conversing with him. Both the gallant Captain and all of his officers spoke frankly and modestly of the services the Alabama had rendered to the Confederates, and the curiosity of those who sought particulars of all the captures was gratified to the fullest extent.

CAPE TOWN BOARDING THE ALABAMA.

Next day the excitement in town was if possible still greater. The day was to all intents and purposes a general holiday. The weather was favorable, charming; the bay was as smooth and sparkling as a sheet of glass, and every man, woman, and child in Cape Town seemed to have made up their minds to get on board the Alabama in some way or other. The different jetties were crowded from early morn to a late hour in the evening; the bay was alive with craft of all kinds, from the heaviest anchor and cargo boats to the lightest gigs and racing skiffs, all packed with pleasure parties going to or returning from the Alabama. The Table-Bay boatmen must have reaped an enormous harvest, for they had more to do than if engaged to discharge all the ships in the bay at once in double-quick time. The Alabama took in and discharged a living freight at the rate of about sixty in the minute from 8 o'clock in the morning till four or five in the afternoon, by which time pretty nearly the whole population of Cape Town had been on board.

There she lay all day, surrounded by a fleet of boats ten deep. The boatmen quarreled, roared and swore, as their eager, living cargoes tumbled in and out of large boats into little ones, utterly reckless of their lives, in their mad haste to get into the ship. The ladies' crinolines blocked the ladders and gangways. The boldest officer on board the Alabama would not have liked to force his way through that barricade, and would have tried in vain to turn that stream of female boarders.

The most of the crew are regular British tars. Many of them have served in the English navy. They are not only trained to the guns, but are drilled as marines. They are all most formidably armed with rifles, revolvers and cutlasses, and are very expert in the use of all these weapons. They say that the Vanderbilt or other ship of equal weight and armament may run the Alabama down or sink her with their guns, but if they attempt to lay alongside and board her, none of the men will reach her decks.

We are indebted to the commander and officers of the Alabama for the following detailed and interesting narrative of her proceedings, from the time she was commissioned, twelve months ago, until now:

It was the 13th of August 1862, that we left Liverpool in the chartered steamer Bahama, to the Western Isles, where we were to meet the Alabama, which had gone out before us to receive her armament, officers, and crew, for service. Our party consisted chiefly of the former officers of the Sumter—the gallant little vessel which created so much terror among the Yankee bottoms on the American coast, and although pursued by all the Federal fleet, crossed the Atlantic in winter with safety, and found a harbor of refuge under the guns of Gibraltar. There, however, she was blockaded, and was sold on account of the Confederate States Government. She was repurchased privately, and her hull was taken over to England, where she was to be refitted, and is now no doubt afloat under another name, but still bearing proudly the Southern flag. Her officers followed their captain, ready to obey his order, for all admired him as a "skillful seaman, a good tactician, an excellent diplomatist, and a brave man." They spent a short time in England, when the Alabama, or 290, as she was then named, was purchased, and Capt. Semmes at once prepared to take command of her, under commission from President Davis, with the object of doing as much damage as possible to the enemy's commerce on the sea.

THE SHIP AND HER CREW.

At Porto Praya, in the island of Terceira (Azores), we found our ship taking in guns, ammunition, &c., which had been brought to this place by chartered vessels. The Alabama pleased us all. She is a fine ship, of 1,040 tons; the length of keel, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 3 inches; has two engines combined of 300 horse power, and three furnaces, each below the water-line; the diameter of the propeller is 14 feet, with two blades 3 feet in width and 21 feet pitch; and is capable of running 14 knots. She mounts 8 guns—one rifled 7-inch Blakeley's patent, and one 8 inch shell or solid-shot gun (pivots), and six 32-pounders, of 4,200 wt. (broadsides). Her motto is: *Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera.*

The officers numbered twenty, and the crew at this time only eighty; and the terms which the latter insisted upon, on engaging, called forth the remark from Capt. Semmes, that the modern sailor has greatly changed in character; for he now stickles for pay like a sharper, and seems to have lost his former love of adventure and recklessness. The ordinary seamen get as much as £4 10 per month; petty officers, £5 to £6; firemen, £7. All the officers hold commissions from the Confederate States Government, and receive pay according to the regular scale, varying from £150 to £800 per annum.

LOOKS OUT FOR GEN. BANKS AND FIGHTS THE HATTERAS.

On board the Ariel we found some New York papers containing accounts of an intended expedition by Gen. Banks, which we concluded was destined for Texas, and we presumed would rendezvous at Galveston. As it was said the expedition was to consist of 30,000 men, we knew a large number of transports would be required; many of these would have to lay outside the bar, and we determined upon making a night attack upon forty or fifty of them laden with troops, sink and set on fire many of them, and escape before our vessel could be pursued by superior force. As it afterward turned out, we found the expedition of Gen. Banks took another direction and landed at New Orleans.

After coaling at Arcas, however, the Alabama set sail for Galveston, and arrived there on the 11th January, and before nightfall made out the enemy's fleet lying off the bar, consisting of five ships of war. One of their steamers we observed to get under weigh, and come in our direction. Capt. Semmes ordered steam to be got up, but kept sail on our vessel as a decoy, to entice the enemy's ship sufficiently far from to fleet to give battle. We wore ship and stood away from the bar, permitting the enemy to approach by slow degrees. When she was sufficiently near, we took in all sail, and wearing short round ran up within hail. It was now dark, about 7 o'clock. The enemy hailed: "What ship is that?" We replied, "Her Majesty's steamer Petrel." The reply was, "I'll send a boat on board." We now hailed in turn to know what the enemy was, and when we received the reply that she was the United States steamer Hatteras, we again hailed and informed him that we were the Confederate steamer Alabama, and at the same time Capt. Semmes directed the First Lieutenant to open fire on him.

This fire was promptly returned, and a brisk action ensued, which lasted, however, only 13 minutes, as at the end of that time the enemy fired an off gun and showed a light; and on being hailed to know if he surrendered, he said he did, and was in a sinking condition. We immediately dispatched boats to his assistance, and had just time to rescue the crew when the ship went down. The casualties were slight on both sides, although the action was fought at a distance of 150 to 200 yards. Our shot all told on his hull, about the water line, and hence the small number of killed and wounded on the part of the enemy—two of the former and three of the latter. We had none killed and only one wounded, although the Alabama received several shots holes, doing no material damage.

The following is a complete list of her captures: Ockmulgee, Starlight, Ocean Rover, Alert, Weathergage, Altamaha, Benjamin Tucker, Courser, Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Brilliant, Emily Farnum, Wave Crest, Dunquirque, Manchester, Tonawanda, Lamplighter, Lafayette, Crenshaw, Lauretta; Baron de Castine, Levi Starbuck, T. B. Wales, Martha, Union, Ariel (mail steamer) U. S. Gunboat Hatteras, Golden Rule, Chastelaine, Palmetto, Golden Eagle, Olive Jane, Washington, Bethia Thayer, J. A. Parker, Punjaub, Morning Star, Kingfisher, Charles Hill, Nora, Louisa Hatch, Lafayette, Kate Corey, Nye, Dorcas Prince, Leiah, Union Jack, S. Gildersleeve, J. Snow, Justina, Amazonian, Talisman, Conrad, A. F. Schmidt, Express, Sea Bird.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Lookout Mountain and Rebel Surveillance—Aggregate of Losses, Casualties in the 73d and 36th Illinois.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 29, 1863.

There is little of general interest transpiring about Chattanooga. The details of camp and garrison duty are uninviting and uninteresting, but the entire army is forced to submit to the infliction. The only portion of our lines not wholly devoid of excitement, is the extreme advance, or picket line, now not a hundred rods from the picket line of the enemy. Between them there are occasional shots, but they are productive of no results.

The fog has lifted to-day from the top of Lookout, and the grand old mountain looms up proudly and defiantly before us. Upon the rocky plain near its summit, we can see with the naked eye the rebel signal station, and note the flag with which the operator communicates to Bragg in the valley between Lookout and Pigeon Mountain, every movement made within our lines. It is a famous point, that signal station, and not a man can move in Chattanooga without the fact being known there, and reported to the army in the valley. When this mountain was secured, the enemy displayed wonderful sagacity, and the worst feature in this connection, is, he cannot be dislodged from it, so we are forced to remain content with this rebel supervision.

There are some indications that the rebel General is planting siege guns at the base of Lookout, with intent to shell us out of Chattanooga. Whether they will succeed the future will determine.

CASUALTIES.

During the late battles the 3d brigade of the 3d division, of the 20th army corps, suffered severely. The 22d Illinois lost in killed, twenty-two enlisted men; severely wounded, three officers and forty-five men; slightly wounded, four officers and twelve men; missing in action, one officer and thirty-four men; known to be wounded and missing, two officers and eleven men; showing an aggregate of ten officers and one hundred and twenty-four men killed, wounded and missing.

The 27th Illinois lost in killed, one officer and one enlisted man; in severely wounded, three officers and fifty three men; in slightly wounded, one officer and twenty-five men; missing in action, nine; known to be wounded and missing, two officers and eighteen men; aggregating, seven officers and one hundred and six men, killed, wounded and missing.

The 42d Illinois lost in killed, three officers and eighteen men; in severely wounded, one officer and thirty six men; in slightly wounded, four officers and thirteen men; missing in action, one officer and twenty-five men; known to be wounded and missing, three officers and forty-five men; aggregating twelve officers and one hundred and thirty-seven men killed, wounded and missing.

The 51st Illinois lost in killed, three officers and sixteen men; in severely wounded, three officers and thirty-nine men; in slightly wounded, fourteen men; missing in action, one officer and thirty-five men; known to be wounded and missing, thirty-six men; aggregating seven officers and one hundred and forty men, killed, wounded and missing.

Co. C, 1st Illinois Artillery, lost four men severely wounded.

The total losses in this brigade are sixty-four officers and men killed; one hundred and eighty-seven severely wounded; seventy-three slightly wounded; one hundred and six missing in action; one hundred and seventeen known to be wounded and missing. Total loss, 36 officers and 511 men.

The 44th Illinois lost six commissioned officers—Col. Barrett, wounded, Lieut. Colonel Russell, do., Surgeon Merrifield, missing, and Lieuts. Allen, Merchant and Cooley wounded—and ninety-five enlisted men. Total, 101 men.

The 88th Illinois suffered as follows: Eight killed, three mortally wounded; three dangerously wounded; twenty-four severely wounded; twenty-six slightly wounded, and seventeen missing—altogether 82. The casualties among commissioned officers are: Lieut. Rae, wounded severely; Lieut. Col. Chadbourne, do. slightly; Capt. Chickering, do.; Lieut. McMurtrey do.; Lieuts. Griffin and Brigham do.

The 36th Illinois had nineteen killed, one hundred and one wounded, and twenty-one missing—altogether one hundred and forty-one. The loss in commissioned officers in this regiment is: Captain Mitchell, Co. A, wounded; Capt. Campbell, Co. B, dangerously and captured; Capt. Hobbs, Co. E, do.; Lieut. Smith, do., do.; Capt. Austin, Co. G, severely; Lieut. Denning, do., do.; Captain Wakeman, Co. H, dangerously and captured; Lieut. Smith, do., do.

The 73d Illinois lost in killed, wounded and missing fourteen officers and eighty nine men—altogether 103. The following comprise the list of officers killed and wounded: Major Smith, killed; Adjutant Wingett, do.; Lieut. Col. Davidson, slightly wounded; Lt. Hesser, Co. A, severely and missing; Lieuts. Patton and Bailey, Co. B, severely; Lieut. Lawrence, Co. C, slightly; Lieut. Smith, Co. C, severely and missing; Captain Mothershaugh, Co. D, severely; Lieut. Spindler, Co. F, wounded and missing; Captain Ingersoll, Co. G, severely; Lieut. McGrath, Co. G, do.; Lieut. Sherrick, Co. H, severely; Capt. Rice, Co. K, mortally.

The above comprises the casualties I have been able to gather to day. I enclose lists of names of enlisted men in several of the regiments.
BOB.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN INDIANA.

A Whole Family Butchered.

A correspondent of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* in a letter dated *Lafayette*, Indiana, Oct. 10th, writes as follows:

For many years past, a German by the name of Stark, with his family consisting of a wife, two grown daughters and three sons between the ages of sixteen and twenty four has resided upon a large farm of over two hundred acres, about seven miles from Paoli; and has not only by his indefatigable industry, acquired a large amount of property, but also by his peaceable, honest and friendly disposition secured the good will of his neighbors, who are mostly Americans. This farm was somewhat isolated; the nearest dwelling being distant from it about a mile and a half. This made it possible for the abominable deed of which this entire family were the victims to remain concealed over four and twenty hours. Last Wednesday a cattle trader from Salem, went to Stark's farm in order to transact some business with him. He was surprised at not seeing about the grounds or in the yard, the well-known faces of any of the family. He knocked at the door and received no answer. This created a suspicion that all was not right, and he forced his way into the house through one of the back windows. On entering the house, his eyes were greeted by a horrible spectacle. On the floor, in a pool of half dried blood, lay the farmer, with his skull terribly shattered. Not far from him on the bed lay his wife, also dead and bloody, while in different parts of the house were the three sons and the two daughters, all murdered either with cuts from a knife, or blows from some blunt instrument. The house itself must have been the scene of a severe combat, since everything movable was broken, and throughout the house traces of the most terrific violence were distinctly visible. The horror-struck cattle dealer hastened to the nearest farm and alarmed the whole neighborhood. In the afternoon, the authorities arrived at the spot. The most accurate inquiry furnished no clue to the perpetrators, other than that the crime was probably prompted by a desire for plunder.

This event has of course created an immense excitement among the people of the neighborhood. Every possible exertion was made to discover the murderers. But so far they have not succeeded in detecting the smallest trace of them. The physicians declare that the act was probably committed either on Monday night or Tuesday. The general opinion in the neighborhood is, that the assassins have escaped with their booty over the river into Kentucky. The worst of it is that in the counties of Indiana the police authority is for the most part in inexperienced hands, unequal to the investigation and discoveries of crimes so mysterious and complicated.

GEN. LEE'S REPORT.

How Hooker Outgeneraled Him.

His Plans were all Defeated and Himself with Them.

Gen. Lee has made a cautious report of the plans and objects of his Pennsylvania campaign, but he shows plainly that they were all defeated. He speaks of "other valuable results to be attained by military success," but as the military success was not attained, the others did not appear; and we doubt if he saw the signs that he expected.

He says he undertook to draw Hooker north for the purpose of attacking him. Hooker marched north, but Lee says he pursued the roads near the Potomac, and no favorable opportunity was offered for attack. Surely there were all the battle-fields they had fought over before. But it seems from this that Lee expected Hooker would follow his march westward into the Valley of Virginia, and leave Washington and the North open. In this he reckoned without his host.

Lee's march began on the 3d of June. It was promptly discovered, and he admits that Hooker's dispositions disconcerted his plan. A national force crossed the Rappahannock, and threatened the rear of the rebel column. A cavalry force crossed higher up and attacked. Lee says it was repulsed, but these operations must have delayed his movement. Lee's forces captured Winchester, of course. The place was indefensible, and the only alternative offered to its commander, upon the advance of a heavy force, was to run in advance, or wait to retreat with honor, and be cut up. The court martialing of the Commander at Winchester is only a diversion to discover the incapacity that placed him there.

Lee's advance had reached the Potomac and still Hooker was marching North covering Washington. To draw him from his base, Lee ordered Longstreet's corps to march east of Blue Ridge, and occupy the gaps in Bull Run Mountains, and a heavy cavalry force was thrown out beyond. This was attacked by our cavalry, and after a severe fight driven back. A part of Ewell's corps entered Maryland, and Jenkins' cavalry penetrated to Chambersburg. It is interesting to read the statement of General Lee that these demonstrations did not have the effect to cause our army to leave Virginia, and that neither did Hooker seem disposed to advance on Longstreet. Therefore he was withdrawn and the whole army pushed forward in pursuance of its undertaking to draw Hooker out of Virginia and away from his base.

Lee marched to Chambersburg, and on the 29th was about pushing on to Harrisburg, when he heard that Hooker had crossed the Potomac. No sooner had he accomplished his object of drawing Hooker from Virginia and farther from his base, than he found his own base threatened. He therefore found it necessary to concentrate his forces, and the various corps took up the march to Gettysburg. By a singular fatality, Stuart's cavalry, which was left behind to harass our crossing of the Potomac, being unable to effect anything serious, marched to join the main body, by such a route that our column was interposed between it and Lee's army until it reached Gettysburg, so that Lee derived no information from that.

Lee knew little of the movements of our army, and he says his march toward Gettysburg was more leisurely than it would have been had he known. Two of Ewell's divisions and two of Hill's, came upon the advance of Howard's corps beyond Gettysburg. That affair is well known to our readers.

On our part, it was rash, brave and disastrous. Our leading division, coming suddenly upon the enemy, deployed into line on the double-quick, and went into the fight without stopping to find out the force they had to encounter. The result was a severe and bloody repulse, and a heavy loss in prisoners; but, as was supposed at the time, and as Lee now says, this success encouraged the enemy to make the attack which resulted in their total repulse and the defeat of the whole campaign.

Lee says: "It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy; but finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains." It seems that he was pushing north to draw Hooker from his base, so as to attack him, but did not intend to attack him so far from his own base. In short, in marching north to draw Hooker, he caught a Tartar.

Lee shows, also, that the anticipations of drawing unbounded supplies from the agricultural stores of Pennsylvania, were disappointed. The transferring of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac, did not answer the expectations. He says we were enabled to restrain his foraging parties by occupying the passes in the mountains with regular and local troops, and a battle thus became in a measure unavoidable. "There were also valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of Meade's army." The first conflict was on the morning of July 1st. Instead of following up that great success, the attack was not made until the afternoon of the 2d. Lee says of this delay: "The attack was not pressed that afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and it being advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops."

This was remarkable prudence upon the heels of such a success. But this enabled our army to come up also, and to take up a strong position, strengthen it, and make all its dispositions for a pitched battle. The operation was deliberate rather than Napoleonic. All things being duly prepared, Lee attacked at the mature hour of the afternoon of the 2d. After severe fighting he had some success on his right, where his plan was to get hold of a commanding point in our position, which encouraged him to renew the attack next day, in which he admits a decisive repulse. He magnanimously says, more may have been required of his troops than they were able to perform, and gives the highest praise to their valor and fortitude.

Lee's account of his retreat will not tend to mitigate the public disappointment that he was not attacked. Nor will his showing that his campaign was completely foiled by the movements of Hooker, soften the public contempt for the carpet generalship that raised a difference with him about the adding of the Harper's Ferry garrison of 12,000 men to his army, after their position had been rendered of no importance, and which, for this, caused a change of commanders in the face of the enemy, and then gave up the point to his successor.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

FROM FORT SCOTT.

The Disaster to Gen. Blunt—Affairs at Fort Scott.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Oct. 7, 1863.

Major General Blunt left Fort Scott on Sunday last, Oct. 4th, for Fort Gibson, taking with him as an escort Company A, 14th Kansas volunteer cavalry, and Company I, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, also the post band and his staff officers, or at least a part of them, consisting of Major Henning, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, Lieut. Tappan, 2d Colorado, volunteer infantry, Major H. Z. Curtiss, Lieut Farr, 3d Wisconsin cavalry, Judge Advocate, and P. R. McNiel of Frank Leslie's New York paper.

At Baxter's Springs there is a military post, and two companies are stationed at that point one colored, of the 2d Kansas colored volunteers, and one company of the 3d Wisconsin.

About noon on Monday the 5th the General fell into an ambush within two miles of the Springs, and his force scattered. Major Curtiss's horse was shot from under him, and it is supposed that he is wounded if not killed. Lieut. Farr is a prisoner if not killed. Major Henning was reported taken prisoner, but since, it is reported that he escaped. Major General Schofield telegraphed from Springfield, Mo. to Kansas City, to send a courier post haste to Fort Scott, informing Gen Blunt that the rebel Coffee and Quantrell with their guerillas were below Fort Scott, and designed to attack the place. He also ordered Col. Wier to hasten to Fort Scott with reinforcements. The courier arrived at Fort Scott about midnight on Monday, and about the same time a messenger arrived here from Gen. Blunt, telling of the disaster to him at Baxter's Springs. Gen. Blunt and about twelve men kept together, the rest were scattered. He, Gen. Blunt, stopped where he was to gather the men together, sending back Tappen his aid to this post for reinforcements. He brought the first news of the affair to the post.

It seems that the guerillas made an attack upon the post at Baxter's Springs, and were fighting when they heard of the coming of Blunt. The guerillas left the fight, retreated about two miles north and laid their ambush, in which the General was caught. Tait, Captain of Blunt's scouts, is reported killed. The Band men were taken prisoners and all shot through the head after they were taken. Their names are Henry Pollege, (a German) leader of the Band, a gentleman of fine attainments and a true patriot,—T. L. Davis, J. M. F. Madison, Nathan Nott, E. M. Laine, Swark Quis, John Trite, Frans Balona. J. M. Cotton, is in the hospital, (at this post, sick, consequently was not killed with the rest of them. He is the only one saved out of them all. There are four or five more men belonging to the Band whose names I can not at present call to mind; but when I get all the particulars, will send their names. I think the band men mostly came from Wisconsin. One of them, the drummer, came from Chicago, and is known by the Chicago bands.

To day at noon, Col. Wier's troops arrived here. The city is under arms. The Union League, of this city, the "Jayhawkers" and "Red Legs," form one company. There is no little excitement here with the prospect of another Lawrence affair before them, but there will be fighting here if the rebels make their appearance. The unarmed members of the 2d Kansas colored volunteers are being drilled as artillerymen. Field pieces are brought out, ammunition and arms of all sorts are distributed among the fighting population, and we are prepared for the worst.
J. K. S.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1863.

The money market has been decidedly feverish. Bankers steadily refuse to loan for speculative purposes, and judging from the exchange market, many of them have scarcely any currency to loan. Bank exchange has been sold as low as ¼@⅛ off, and the higher figure was in some cases offered on balances. The usual buying price was ⅛ discount, selling par. On small drafts, ⅛ premium may have been charged, but the rate was above the market.

The market for Gold has been excited and fluctuating. Private dispatches made the Wall street rates as follows: 153¾, 153½, 154, 155, 155½, 156, 157½, and in the afternoon it sunk to 154½. We refer to our late dispatches for the closing rates. Before the morning dispatches, it sold here at about 150; then 155, and during the day it sold up to 154½. In the afternoon 153 was all the brokers would pay.

New York Stock and Money Market—Oct. 13.

Stocks lower and heavy.

C. & R. I.	120	Do pfd	108¾
Chi & N. W.	46½	Hudson	13[illegible]
Tol. & Wab.	73	Harlem	13[illegible]
A. & T. H.	64½	Do pfd	13[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	M. C.	[illegible]
M. & P. du C.	[illegible]	M. S.	[illegible]
C. & T.	120	M. S. gtd	125
G. & C.	[illegible]	Ill. C. scrip	[illegible]
Cleve. & P. ex. div.	101	Quicksilver	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Mo. 6s	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government Stocks firm.

U. S. 6s '81, c'p	[illegible]	7.30 Notes	108¾
U. S. 1 year cert., new	99¾		

Money steady at 6 per cent. with a fair business doing.

Sterling Exchange irregular and unsettled, opening at 168, advancing to 170, and closed dull at [illegible].

Gold very much unsettled, opening at 52½, advancing at 56, and closing quiet at [illegible] per cent. prem.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Rarely, if ever before in the history of our city, have the general produce markets been so excited and active as during the past week. The daily scene on 'Change is indescribable. As gold kept advancing, the speculative fever increased, and for several days it seemed as if operators were thoroughly intoxicated with excitement. Day after day prices went up—up, higher and still higher, and purchasers acted as though there would never be a reaction. From the Board of Trade the desire to speculate spread among all classes of merchants and capitalists—and with visions of suddenly-made fortunes before them, they swelled the tide of buyers—all on a furious scramble for grain, as if a famine was about to prevail. A pause, however, and afterwards a reaction took place in consequence of the scarcity of currency, as well as the unwillingness of bankers to make advances on such high prices—when the slightest unfavorable symptoms would sweep away every cent of margin and a large portion of the capital before a sale could be effected. Affairs culminated on Saturday last, when No. 1 Spring Wheat reached $1.18½, No. 1 Corn, 80c; and No. 1 Oats, 72c. Since then the course has been downwards, and to-day Oats closed at 62c, and Corn at [illegible]c—a decline of [illegible]c per bushel in two days. Meanwhile the receipts of everything except Corn have been unusually heavy—upwards of half a million bushels of Oats alone having been received.

TO-DAY the general markets had a strong downward tendency, notwithstanding the extraordinary advance in gold. The trouble here is not a scarcity of gold, but of green-backs. Bills of Exchange were hawked about the street at a discount—the bankers generally refusing to buy at any reasonable quotation.

The Flour market was more active, but in consequence of a further advance in freights of 15c ₩ brl there was no quotable change in prices, although the sales were generally at the full quotations of yesterday. Upwards of 7,000 brls changed hands at $6.62½@6.50 for White winter extras; $5.00@6.25 for Spring extras; and $4.50@4.90 for Spring superfine.

The wheat market ruled 1c ₩ bushel lower, and closed steady—with sales of about 126,000 bushels at $1.11@1.12 for No 2 Red; $1.09 for Rejected Red; $1.13@1.18 for No 1 Spring; $1.12@1.13 for No 2 Spring; and $1.06@1.08½ for Rejected Spring—the market closing steady at $1.15@1.15½ for No 1 Spring, and $1.12@1.12½ for No 2.

Corn was very dull and 3c ₩ bushel below yesterday's lowest figures—with sales of only about 33,000 bushels, at 64@65c for No 1; [illegible]c for No 2; and 51c for Rejected—there being no demand at the close at the inside quotations.

The market for Oats was very "panicy," and prices have fallen within the past 24 hours, 7@8c per bushel—with sales to-day of 290,000 bushels at 61@63c for No. 1, and 60c for No. 2 oats in store—closing firm at the lowest quotation.

Rye was steady, and closed very quiet—with sales of No. 1 at [illegible]c.

The market for Barley was less active, but prices were firm at $1.24@1.25 for No. 2, and $1.30 for No. 1.

The Railroad freights have again advanced their rates 25c per brl on flour and 12½c per 100 lbs on Fourth class goods. The rates on flour to New York are now $1.75 all rail, and $1.65 rail and lake; and to Boston, all rail, $1.90, and $1.75 rail and lake.

LATER.

This evening at the meeting at the Tremont House, quite a panic took place in the grain markets, and prices fell very materially. The decline in gold in New York at the close, and the gloomy character of the dispatches from there concerning produce, frightened holders, and there was a general anxiety to realize. WHEAT fell 3c per bushel below the lowest prices quoted on 'Change—with sales of about 40,000 bushels, at $1 12@1.14 for No. 1 Spring, and $1.09@1.11c for No. 2 Spring—closing at the lower quotations. This is a total decline to-day of 4c per bushel. CORN was extremely flat, and prices fell 5c per bushel below the lowest prices on 'Change—with sales of about 10,000 bushels, at [illegible]c for No. 1 Corn in store—closing dull. OATS were "panicy," and the market suffered a further decline of 5c per bushel—with sales of about 100,000 bushels, at [illegible]c for No. 1 in store—closing at the inside figures. This is an actual decline of 10@11c during the past 24 hours, or 14@15c per bushel since Saturday.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1863.

FREIGHTS.—LAKE FREIGHTS are still comparatively scarce, and rates are dull at an advance on the week of [illegible]c ₩ bushel—the ruling figures since the date of our last weekly having been 5c for corn, 4c for oats, and 6c for wheat to Buffalo, and 10½c for wheat to Oswego.

TO-DAY the engagements were as follows:—To BUFFALO:—brig Robert Burns and schr Monitor, with oats, at 4c; schr Narragansett, corn, at 5c. To PORT COLBORNE:—schr Stampede, with wheat, at 6c. To OSWEGO:—bark Wm Sturges, with wheat, at 10½c.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 7,776 brls; shipped by Lake to-day, 11,427 brls. The receipts and shipments during the week were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR FOR THE WEEK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Total last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1861	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the early part of the week the market ruled very dull, and prices actually fell while everything else advanced. This was owing mainly to the difficulty of shipping to Maine, but partly in consequence of an advance in freights. During the past two or three days, however, the demand has been more active, and the market has rallied. The following table shows the daily transactions during the week:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS OF FLOUR DURING THE WEEK.

	Barrels sold.	White Winter.	Red Winter.	Spring extras.
Oct. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO-DAY the market was active and firm at yesterday's advance. Sales were as follows: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—200 brls "Standard" and 200 brls "St. George" choice St. Louis brands, at $8.50; 100 brls very choice St. Louis co. at $8.00; 200 brls "Imperial" (Clarksville) at $7.90; 100 brls "F F F G" (Quincy) at $7.75; 100 brls choice St. Louis at $7.75; 100 brls "Troy City" at $7.62½; 200 brls "Champion" (St. Louis) at $7.50; 150 brls choice White Winter at $7.25; 200 brls "Union Star" at $7.12½; 150 brls "Imperial" (St. Louis) at $7.00; 200 brls "Lion" at $6.75; 200 brls fair White Winter extra at $6.62½. RED WINTER EXTRA—200 brls good Red extra at $5.50. WINTER SUPERFINE—100 brls at $5.25. SPRING EXTRAS—200 brls "Ionic" at $6.25; 100 brls "Carroll" and 100 brls "Matchless" at $6.00; 700 brls "Janesville" (Iowa,) 100 brls "Gillet & Hinde" 1,000 brls "Goodwin's Imperial," and 750 brls good Spring extras (brands private) all at $5.75; 100 brls "Ocono Mills" at $5.75; 100 brls good extra at $5.75; 100 brls "Wolf River" at $5.65; 500 brls "Glenwood" at $5.50; 200 brls "Missouri" on p. t.; 25 brls "Wallace" at $5.25; 70 brls "Rainbow" at $5.00; 50 brls low grade at $5.15. SPRING SUPERFINE—200 brls "Oriental" at $4.65; 100 brls "Prairie Queen" at $4.50. RYE FLOUR—25 brls "Stone Mills" at $5.75.

CORN MEAL—Owing to the state of the Corn market, this article is unsettled and higher. We quote:

Bolted, ₩ ton	[illegible]
Unbolted, ₩ ton	[illegible]

TO-DAY the sales were: 10 tons coarse at $21.

MILL STUFFS—There is a more active inquiry, in consequence of the high price of Oats. We quote:

Middlings, Fine ₩ ton	[illegible]
" Coarse "	17.00@[illegible]
Shorts, ₩ ton	16.00@17.00
Bran	15.00@16.00

WHEAT—Received to-day, 162,467 bu; shipped by Lake to-day, 168,572 bu. The receipts and shipments during the week were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT DURING THE PAST WEEK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Total last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1861	[illegible]	[illegible]

There has been great excitement in the market during the past week, and much activity—the sales amounting to upwards of 725,000 bushels—and the market closes 3@4c ₩ bu higher than at the date of our last weekly review; but there has been great fluctuation, as the following table shows the daily transactions for the week:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN WHEAT DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Bu. sold.	No. 2 Red in store.	No. 1 Sp'g in store.	No. 2 Sp'g in store.
Oct. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO-DAY there was good disposition to invest in wheat, but owing to the difficulty of selling exchange, there was less activity and prices ruled 1c lower than yesterday. The sales were: WINTER WHEAT—1,400 bu No. 2 Red Winter in store at $1.14; 1,200 bu do (in A. & S.) at $1.17; 4,400 bu Rejected Red in store at $1.09. SPRING WHEAT—[illegible] bu No. 1 Spring in store at $1.18, [illegible] bu do at $1.18½; [illegible] bu do at $1.17½; [illegible] bu do at $1.16; [illegible] bu No. 2 Spring in store at $1.13; [illegible] bu do at $1.12½; [illegible] bu do at $1.12; [illegible] bu Rejected in store at $1.08½; [illegible] bu do at $1.07; [illegible] bu do at $1.06. GREEN BAY RECEIPT WHEAT—[illegible] bu No 1 Spring, at $1.17 f. o. b. [illegible] freight to Buffalo; [illegible] bu No. 2 Spring at $1.12½ f. o. b. next week. The following table shows the closing quotations:

No. 1 Red Winter in store	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Red Winter in store	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Red Winter in store	1.13	[illegible]
Rejected Winter in store	1.06	[illegible]
Amber Iowa in store	1.17	[illegible]
No. 1 Spring in store	1.15	[illegible]
No. 2 Spring in store	1.12	[illegible]
Rejected Spring in store	1.05	[illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. The receipts and shipments during the week were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF CORN DURING THE WEEK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Total last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1861	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market for Corn has been unusually excited during the week, and prices advanced one time [illegible] per bushel higher than those of the week previous. No. 1 corn in store selling on Saturday last as high as 80c; but within the last two days a reaction has taken place, and No. 1 Corn closes dull at [illegible] advance on the week of about [illegible] per bu. The following table shows the sales each day during the week:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN CORN DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

TO-DAY the Corn market was exceedingly dull, and prices fell about 3c below yesterday's lowest quotations. The sales were as follows: RIVER AND CANAL CORN—No sales reported. CORN IN STORE—[illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped to-day [illegible] bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

[illegible]

Never before in the history of the trade were there such heavy receipts of Oats, and such buoyancy and activity in the market, as during the past week. As may be seen by the above table the receipts of Oats were upwards of half a million of bushels; and notwithstanding this, in consequence of a wild and reckless speculative inquiry, the market rose from 57½c on the 7th up to 72c on the 10th instant—an advance of 14½c within four days. Since Saturday, however, a reaction has taken place, and prices have fallen back [illegible] per bushel—closing at an advance on the week of [illegible] per bushel. The sales amount to about 1,[illegible] bushels during the week as follows:

[illegible]

TO-DAY the market underwent a panic, and prices fell [illegible] ₩ bushel since yesterday. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, 12,180 bu. The receipts and shipments during the past week were as follows:

[illegible]

The demand for Rye during the week has been unusually brisk, and the market has advanced in prices 12@14c per bushel. The following table shows the sales during the week:

[illegible]

TO-DAY the market was quiet and steady. Sales were; [illegible] bu No. 1 Rye in store at 99c; 1,200 bu do at 98c. The following are the closing quotations: [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 10,463 bu; shipped, 24,[illegible] bu. The receipts and shipments during the week were as follows:

[illegible]

The market during the week has been unusually excited and prices show an advance of 12@15c ₩ bushel. The sales were as follows: [illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

COFFEES—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

FEATHERS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUIT—GREEN—[illegible]

FRUITS—DRIED—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

HONEY—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OIL—[illegible]

OIL CAKE—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

POWDER—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Oct. 13, 1863.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending October 13, 1863.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.—The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market—Oct. 12.

[illegible]

UNION
Washing Machine.

[illegible]

VAN NAME & CO.,
No. 257 State street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

★ ★ ★
DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment,
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

[illegible]

Every Horse Owner

[illegible]

CAUTION.

[illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Mill Machinery,

[illegible]

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.—Those
BUCK-LAMBS,

[illegible]

$10 PER DAY NETT PROFIT

[illegible]

LOST—Strayed last Friday night

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE

[illegible]

NOTICE.—Edgar County Bank.

[illegible]

EDGAR COUNTY BANK.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

FROM NATCHEZ.

Health of our Troops—Condition of the Contrabands—How Captain Marble turned the tables—Unionism Increasing—A Skirmish and its Results—Col. Crocker's Expedition.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NATCHEZ, Sept. 27, 1863.

COLD WEATHER.

Our friends at home have probably, during the cold snap of weather they have experienced, thought with some degree of envy, that down here we were in the full enjoyment of seasonable weather, but I am sorry to say, we can't see it; the frost that came so early in Illinois, has changed the atmosphere here, so that a fire by day and extra blankets at night, are quite necessary items for comfort; and making drill exercise answer the purpose of the former, and being liberally supplied by by the Government with the latter, we are glad to be rid of the seasonable weather, and enjoy greatly the cool, brisk air that comes down from the north, the more so, as it puts an end to all fear of the "Yellow Jack," which many of the citizens relied upon to cause our evacuation of the city. But the troops stationed here have been, and are now in splendid health. The 72d Illinois regiment has lost but two men by disease during the past three months, and all the regiments here have been equally fortunate. The contrabands have not fared so well, and for obvious reasons, some of which I wish to detail to your readers, in the hope of interesting the benevolent to adopt some means to better their present condition.

NEGRO RECRUITS.

Shortly after the occupation of Natchez, recruiting officers came here from Vicksburg and from New Orleans, to obtain men to fill up the regiments that were being raised at those places, and some 2,500 negroes were taken away by these officers, leaving their families to be provided for here. In addition to the number thus recruited, Capt. Smith, of the 14th Wisconsin regiment, has raised, and is Colonel of, a full regiment of infantry, that have received their clothing, and part of their arms, and are now camped outside of the city, actively engaged in drilling and learning, under Col. Smith's energetic superintendence, how to become soldiers; and the Colonel is well satisfied, that when the time comes for him to lead them into the field, his lessons will not have been thrown away. A battalion of heavy artillery, numbering fifteen hundred men, has also been raised, and is to be stationed in the extensive fortification now in process of erection here, under the command of Col. Farrar, of the 30th Mo. regiment. This makes about five thousand able-bodied men that have already gone into the army, while another regiment is soon to be organized.

THE FAMILIES.

Now, the families of these men, consisting of old fathers and mothers, women and children, to the number of more than eight thousand, remain on the hands of the Government to be provided for. They are at present stationed in camps upon each side of the river, that upon this side under the hill, numbering six thousand, and upon the Louisiana shore two thousand, two-thirds of the number in each camp, probably, being children. They are living in shanties, loosely constructed with boards, and in any old deserted buildings, near their camp, packed in, in many instances, almost two deep. In the meantime, the Goverment is doing everything in its power for them. They are liberally supplied with rations, with officers to superintend their camps, and to some extent with medical attendance—it being almost impossible to find Surgeons that can be spared from their regiments to attend to them. In the camp under the hill, there is one doctor. He told me that he kept no record of his cases, but judged that he averaged four hundred patients a day. I was not at all surprised to count two hundred graves near the camp after talking with the doctor. There is one other thing sadly needed by them, which the Government cannot supply, and that is women's and children's clothing. Many of them are very destitute, and as cold weather approaches, must suffer exceedingly. There are many poor women that have no article of clothing but a coarse dress, to cover them by day, and give them warmth by night, or keep them from the hard ground or boards where they are on sickness; why can there not be a "Western Freedmen's Association" to do for the colored people here what has been done for them at Port Royal? They need religious instruction sadly, and five thousand children are waiting for some one to come and open the book of knowledge to them, and start the cultivation of that self-respect, that slavery has so crushed out of their race. And when Christian men of the North reflect that the religious susceptibilities of the negroes have been imposed upon by Southern monsters to bind the chains of slavery faster around them, by making "the divinity of slavery," and "the duty of servants to their masters," the cardinal points in the conversion of these poor souls to Him "who came to let the oppressed go free" so that they feel when they leave their masters, that they can no longer have anything to do with religion—must see the necessity of bringing a purer Gospel to them. No longer ago than last Sunday I heard a minister exclaim from the pulpit, as he pointed towards the few slaves that sat in the gallery of the church, "that servants who forgot known and sacred obligations to their masters, were among those who would receive everlasting punishment for breaking God's laws." Comment is useless upon the perverted religion that could make such a sentiment acceptable in a christian church, and in a land of equal rights. I hope it will not prove in vain, that I have been led to write upon this subject; and in dropping it, let me assure your readers that any movement that is set on foot to benefit the negroes at this post, will meet with every encouragement from the General commanding, and from Major McKee the Provost Marshal of the district, and Capt. Marble his assistant.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Capt. Marble's sentiments may be best shown from an incident that occurred in his office the other morning. Citizen Brown, formerly City Marshal of Natchez, was brought before him for assaulting a negro. Citizen Brown claimed "that he had an inalienable right as a white man and a master to assault the negro." The Captain's reply was: "Sir, that was in times past; you have no doubt exercised the power of knocking down negroes to your heart's content, but that is a matter of history, and you must now understand that a negro has the same rights in the eye of the law as a white man," and astonished citizen Brown was fined fifteen dollars in green backs. No wonder that to many of these people a day of confusion and ruin seems to have drawn nigh when "even-handed justice" is thus administered in the Natchez court house.

UNIONISM INCREASING.

The Union feeling, however, is daily on the increase, and many planters in the neighborhood are hiring the negroes under the recent order of Gen. Grant, giving them one-twentieth of the crop. Some 400 or 500 women and children have been hired out under Major McKee's supervision, and I have no doubt that by next spring there will be a demand for all the labor that can be furnished. Citizens are in daily consultation, and it is understood among many of the leading ones, that as soon as any encouragement is given by the military authorities, they will endeavor to restore the State to the Union with gradual emancipation laws, closing out slavery in fifteen or twenty years. This I have from one of the most influential men of the city. [But slavery is completely abolished by the President's Proclamation in the State of Mississippi.—EDS. TRIBUNE.]

There is an earnest desire here for the removal of the restriction on trade, as the citizens are in great need of clothing and articles of all kinds; there are quantities of cotton also hidden in the neighborhood, for which a market is desired. Everything is quiet in this part of the State as regards military movements, travel is undisturbed upon the roads outside the city, and a general feeling of security begins to prevail among the citizens.

CROCKER'S EXPEDITION.

Our soldier's, however, have been far from idle, as the country upon the west side of the river has yet to be cleared of rebels, and a very important expedition of Crocker's Division, under Gen. Crocker's command, just returned, has done much towards accomplishing this. They penetrated sixty miles into Louisiana and surprised a very strong and important Fort on the Texas River called Fort Beauregard; the garrison escaped, but four fine pieces of artillery and a quantity of ammunition and stores were captured, and the Fort destroyed. Alexandria, La., is the nearest fortified point that the rebels hold west of the river. Prisoners state that Dick Taylor is in command there with from eight to ten thousand men, mostly mounted Texans.

A SKIRMISH.

A brigade of the latter under Gen. Major appeared near the river a few mornings after Gen. Crocker had recrossed. Some two hundred and fifty of them dashed into the landing, where a pontoon train was camped, and killed two men, and wounded the Captain of the train, in the right arm, which has since been amputated. The only troops we had at the landing were some thirty men of the 30th Missouri, who were under the command of Lieut. Hodge (formerly of St. Louis), who drove the rebels with fixed bayonets and clubbed muskets, and saved the train. Gen. Thomas passing through here the next day, Lieut. Hodge met with a speedy promotion for his gallant conduct. The 1st Kansas and 17th Wisconsin, and Company C, 72d Illinois mounted infantry, and the 95th and 11th Illinois infantry, were speedily across the river and in pursuit of the rebels. The mounted men coming up with them some sixteen miles out, but with too great a force, and in too strong a position to be engaged without artillery, a brief skirmish resulted in a loss to us of five or six wounded and one man, John Creel, of Company C, 72d Illinois infantry, killed. Artillery and infantry followed as quickly as possible, but the rebels being mounted made good their retreat. It will require a large force of mounted men to rid the country of these rangers.

THE POST.

General Crocker is now in command of this District, and is well liked by all who come in contact with him, in the absence of General Ransom, who is seeking a temporary relief from the duties of his office, on a visit to the North. Gen. Gresham, formerly Colonel of the 53d Indiana regiment, and but recently appointed Brigadier, is in command of the post, and the highest compliment that can be paid him is that he fulfills all that Gen. Ransom's popular administration led the citizens to expect of him. The 72d Ill. regiment, is under the command of their new and popular Major. Capt. Holbrook, is doing Provost duty in the city. Col. Starring is absent with Gen. Ransom. We hope that when they arrive in Chicago, our friends who may wish to see the bravest man in the western army, and a true [illegible] and good officer, will call [illegible] better [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] DAN.

THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

ANOTHER LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Enrolled Missouri Militia.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1863.

The Missouri Delegation have addressed another letter to President Lincoln, giving an exposition of the immense power Gov. Gamble is now wielding in Missouri, through what is called the "Enrolled Missouri Militia." There are in that State two bodies denominated the Missouri State Militia and the "Enrolled Militia." The former are volunteer troops, enlisted into the service of the United States, and supported by the National Government. There are ten regiments of these troops under the command of the General of the Department.

The enrolled militia are an entirely different force, organized by order of the Governor, and controlled by him. The creation of this force (amounting to about seventy-five regiments,) was unauthorized by any law, but was called into existence by the Governor's order alone. The following orders issued in reference to it will show its character:

"The Enrolled Militia are under the exclusive command of their own officers, except when they are by express orders placed under the command of United States officers, and they will be governed only by such orders as may be issued from these headquarters. If, therefore, any officers of the Enrolled Militia are engaged in making assessments, in pursuance of orders from United States commanders, they will immediately suspend all action under said orders.

"Hereafter no enlistments will be allowed from any organization of Enrolled Missouri Militia into the volunteer service of the United States, when such militia shall have been detailed for active service, and shall have been embodied as a force in the field."

The power assumed in these orders the committee represent, is fatal to the National supremacy there; for the Governor need only detail the whole Enrolled Militia for active service, to shut the door effectually, as far as his orders could do so, against Government enlistments. These orders were issued during Gen. Curtis' administration. But so soon as he was removed and Gen. Schofield took command there, the command of these troops was conferred on him on account, as the committee think, of "the existence of a community of views between the Governor and the General in regard to slavery."

In September 28, 1863, another order was issued and upon which the committee comment as follows:

"The militia of the State, whether in active service or not, are hereby placed under the command of Major General John M. Schofield, until further orders."

Two things in this order arrest attention: 1. That, unlike Order No 17, it does not speak of the "Enrolled Militia," but of "the Militia." Whether this change of terms was accidental or designed, we cannot say. If designed, we can see no reason for it, except an intent on the part of the Governor to assert his right as Commander-in-Chief over the "Missouri State Militia as well as the 'Enrolled Missouri Militia.'" You are aware, Mr. President, that he has made earnest efforts to have you recognize the former as *State* troops; but you have declined to do so. May it not be that this Order No. 24 is the beginning of a claim of his right of supreme command over them? 2. The militia are placed under General Schofield's command "*until further orders.*" That is, General Schofield is to hold a position of dependence upon Gov. Gamble for that militia; which may be withdrawn from him at any moment by Governor Gamble's order.

In connection with this position of things, we call to your recollection the steady effort which Governor Gamble has made to have the United States troops withdrawn entirely from Missouri, and the military control of that State left to a force wholly subject to his will. We have no doubt, nor have the loyal people of Missouri, that such has been his object from the opening of his administration. He desired a force of forty thousand "Missouri State Militia," sustained by the National Government, but subject to his command, and was much disappointed when only ten thousand could be obtained, and they not absolutely subject to his single will. That object we charge to have been at the root of his enrollment of the entire militia force of the State. Since that force was embodied, he has permitted no effort to get the United States troops out of the State, and to strengthen his hold upon the Department Commander, by making him dependent on the Enrolled Militia for troops. General Curtis refused to leave himself in that way at Governor Gamble's mercy; but General Schofield has evidently consented to it. It rests with you, Mr. President, to say whether an arrangement so derogatory to the rightful authority of the National Government shall continue.

We again respectfully call your attention to the fact that the Enrolled Militia, when called into active service under the Department Commander, are armed, subsisted, and transported at the expense of the United States. But for this Governor Gamble could not keep that force in the field a week. We have reason to believe that the Secretary of War does not know that this is done, and we claim that there is now law of the United States authorising it. We pray you to cause an investigation to be made on this point through the proper Department, and, if it shall be found that there is no lawful authority for such an expenditure from the National Treasury, that the same be at once stopped, and Governor Gamble thereby compelled to disband a force which he created without law.

We earnestly assure you, Mr. President, that as long as Governor Gamble can, through his military organizations, dictate his policy to the Commanding General of the Department of Missouri, our State will be, as it has been, a source of anxiety to you. In times like these, no such autocratic power as he has wielded for the last eighteen months, should be entrusted to any State Governor; and least of all to one who has pledged himself to use his executive power to the utmost extent to protect the institution of slavery.

It is in your power, Mr. President, to settle the whole difficulty. Only three things are necessary to this end:

1st. The cessation of all support from the Treasury of the United States to the Enrolled Missouri Militia;

2d. The occupation of Missouri by United States troops; and

3d. The appointment of a Department Commander in Missouri, who will not make himself a party to Governor Gamble's pro-slavery policy.

This is the sum of our requests in regard to military affairs. If they are granted, we can assure you of permanent peace in Missouri.

One other subject demands attention in connection with Missouri affairs. On the 3d of next month, an election is to held in that State for judges of Supreme and Circuit courts. We have good reason to believe, and so assert, that a strenuous effort will be made to carry that election against the radical party by the votes of returned rebels, guerillas, bushwhackers, and others who have given aid and comfort to the rebellion. By an ordinance of our State Convention, passed June 10, 1862, every voter is required, in order to vote, to take a prescribed oath. Unless the military authorities interpose, we believe that thousands of the above-named classes of persons will be permitted to vote without taking that oath. We ask that you will be pleased to direct the Department Commander to issue such an order as Gen. Burnside issued in reference to the Kentucky election, holding the judges of election responsible to the military authorities if they allow votes to be given by parties who do not take that oath. This will tend to exclude such parties from the polls, and thereby secure a fair election.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Columbia.

Important Speech of Earl Russell.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 8.—The steamship Columbia, from Liverpool, 29th, via Galway, arrived en route to New York, at 9 o'clock last evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Earl Russel had made an important speech on American affairs, which was, on the whole, conciliatory and friendly to the North.

Messrs. Slidell and Mason were always associated in men's minds, and so were also the cabinets of Paris and London as regards American affairs.

The presence of Mr. Mason in London typifying an unsuccessful appeal to an Anglo French alliance, has no doubt been considered by the Confederates as a shackle to the South. It appeared so to two powers, and it would not be a matter of surprise that one of them should hesitate to decide what course to pursue without the other.

Now things have changed. One of these powers has taken position on the American Continent, which actually enables this poor, harrassed, unrecognised Confederacy to confer a favor.

The South, a new neighborhood, to the distant neutral State to which Mr. Slidell was sent two years ago, is now a sort of neutral ally, with a common antagonism to Federal power. Can it be a wonder then that the Confederate politicians desire to free the French Emperor from any shackle that may repress his liberty of action.

The appeal of the Confederates is to France, also as proprietor of the Mexican Monarchy, and a bold challenge of Federal supremacy of the American Continent.

Paris journal, *Memorial Diplomatique*, writing on the Polish question, denounces strongly the course of England and Austria, and speaks in tones of strange hostility. The *Journal Des Debats* also points to the possibility of France being left to settle the question alone by the sword, and points out England and Austria would have to pledge themselves to friendly neutrality.

The *Times* says, Earl Russell, in his speech relative to the iron clads in the *Mersey*, is interpreted as meaning that the vessels will be detained even if the existing law is in their favor, so that Parliament may be called upon to press measures for the purpose.

The Directors of the Great Eastern have issued a report showing that more capital must be provided or the Company will dissolve.

European politics are unimportant.

Earl Russell had made an important speech on foreign affairs at Blair Gowrie, in Scotland. He referred at considerable length to the American question. Justified England in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, and answered some of the imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly the speech of Senator Sumner. He replied to the complaint of the South in regard to the recognition of the blockade, and asserted that although self-interest demanded that England should break it, she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it.

He showed that the Government had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to detain her until after she sailed. [illegible] the [illegible] in the way of interference with such cases. He drew a line between ordinary vessels, employed for war purposes, and vessels, which are in themselves formed for acts of offence and might be used without ever touching Confederate shores.

He asserted that the Government was ready to do every thing the duties of neutrality required, every thing that is just to a friendly nation and such as they would wish done to themselves, but would not yield one jot to the menace of foreign powers. He complimented the Federal Government and Mr. Seward upon the fairness with which they had discussed matters of difference, but said there were others, including Senator Sumner, who had acted differently. He denounced the efforts of those who sought to create trouble between America and Europe, and with expressions of friendship towards America, asserted that all his efforts would be to maintain peace.

Speaking of Poland he defined England's position and remonstrated against that of Russia, but did not think England should go to war on the subject.

As regards Mexico, he thought that if the Mexicans approved of what was being done for them, they should be allowed to do so.

The London *Times* referring to the withdrawal of Mr. Mason from England suggests the grounds which have probably prompted the government at Richmond to address themselves at last wholly and exclusively to France. The inference is that the withdrawal of Mr. Mason is preliminary to some action on the part of France.

THE FREEDMEN AT MEMPHIS.

Aid for the Contrabands—How to Reach Them.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The question is constantly asked, "What shape shall contributions to the Freedman's Aid assume?" An answer through your columns may reach many who will be glad of it.

Who need help? Women and children, not men. The able bodied men are all at work or in arms. They ask no aid. The old men and infirm are provided for by Government by grants of unserviceable military clothing. So the women and children, alone, are left.

Probably not less than thirty-five thousand of these are gathered upon the banks of the Mississippi from Helena to Natchez.

Their condition is one of extreme destitution. Multitudes have no change of raiment whatever, while that with which they made their escape is perishing. No one who has not seen can at all imagine the filth and disease which this simple fact assures. Many, to-day, have not clothing sufficient for the uses of modesty and decency.

They come in, necessarily, without any cooking utensils. The suffering, arising from this want, it is hard for us, with our well equipped kitchens, to imagine.

Nor will it seem to the heart of the christian philanthropist, a slight thing that so great a multitude is thrown into our hands for education and christian teaching.

What needs to be done then is evident. Women and children huddle together in crowded camps, sheltered in rotten and leaky tents, or not sheltered at all, must be clothed, or perish.

Anything that has wear in it is needed. Outer garments may be of any material. Flannel under clothing of every form and for every age, is a prime necessity, without which there will be among them suffering unimaginable and disease incurable. Shoes—old worn shoes are of little value as a protection on mud floors in camp, in a rainy Southern winter. In summer and in dry places they might be valuable. A large supply of heavy shoes, running in size, as high as tens, is one of the most pressing necessities. Bonnets, old or new, can be dispensed with, and send instead cotton or gingham handkerchiefs, which they will wear as turbans and never miss the bonnets. Warm stockings, of course, cooking utensils of all sorts fit for use about an open fire, tin ware, spoons, knives, forks and the like are required. Medicines of the simpler sort for children's ails, herbs for teas, such as army supplies do not contain, are much needed.

These are the most pressing of their physical necessities, for the supply of which they must be, during the coming winter, utterly dependant.

It is hoped, and not without good reason, that the opening of another spring will find so large regions of country safe for their labor that these crowded camps can be emptied and the people all scattered upon plantations for labor wages and self support. But the winter, full of horrors, must be passed in these camps, where, except at posts longer established, as Corinth, Memphis, Island Ten, and Helena, they have no possible means of self-support.

Missionaries and teachers are a moral necessity, which, I am sure, will not be forgotten by those who have the interests of this race or of the nation at heart. And books for beginners in sufficient numbers to render the organization of schools possible.

Whatever is undertaken for their physical comfort, *salvation*, rather, should be undertaken quickly. Succor cannot reach them too soon. Exposure is already doing a deadly work among them.

The matter has seemed to the military authorities of so pressing importance, that the General Superintendent of contrabands for Gen. Grant's department, under direction of the General himself, has ordered me north for the purpose of aiding and expediting, so far as may be in my power, such organizations as may be formed for their relief. Even at the oldest and best organized posts, as at Memphis or Corinth, the exigency is felt, insomuch that the Commander of the District of Memphis issued to me a special order to the same effect.

All contributions of clothing and supplies go to the care of Chaplain John Eaton, Jr., General Superintendent contrabands, Department of the Tennessee, and are by him turned over to the Superintendents of the various camps where most needed, and issued with the utmost care to such as are found most destitute. They are received with joy and gratitude. Many a hearty prayer rises from those camps of God's poor for their distant benefactors, and many a blessing from Him who shall say, "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto Me," awaits them who put their hands to this work.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. S. FISKE,
Chaplain 4th Maine Infantry, and for seven months past Superintendent of Contrabands at Memphis, Tenn.

British Neutrality on the Half Shell.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I observe in the columns of the Chicago *Times* this morning a pathetic article from the Toronto *Leader*, entitled "Alleged Federal Outrage upon a British Woman," in which is depicted in glowing colors the miseries and misfortunes of one of the most amiable and interesting persons who ever sought shelter from crime under the British flag, and who details her woes over the classic sobriquet of "Mary Nicholson."

It is not my purpose to disprove or contradict aught that the injured Nicholson has stated in her very affecting communication to her fellow citizen of the Toronto *Leader*, but having the honor of a personal acquaintance with the afflicted Nicholson, and having heard from her own lips the history of her trials as an American, and her triumphs as a "Britisher," I beg the privilege of furnishing one or two incidents which have some bearing upon the conduct of Uncle Sam's villainous officials, but which the delicacy of the youthful and inexperienced Nicholson forbade her mentioning in the columns of a public journal.

In the first place, this unoffending creature neglects to mention the fact that at the time she was so rudely searched by four white women and one negro woman (all "in Buckram") a number of "purely family" letters from Northern sympathisers and friends, to rebel officers in command, were found inside the lining of her neutral British bonnet, which letters, bonnet and all she attempted to burn before the search commenced.

Another material fact omitted in this affecting narrative is, that at about the same time of her attempt to run the blockade of Federal pickets at Memphis, her baggage was searched with equal if not greater indignity, on the part of the Federal officers, and beneath a false bottom of a very large trunk of British manufacture, were found six hundred other "purely family letters" to rebel officers, besides several packages of neutral quinine, etc.

Another apparently insignificant item is omitted, through delicacy, from this heart-rending narrative. To wit: the fact that its author has at this time two sons (both boys) in the rebel army, and hopes they may die there, if necessary to the success of the "Confederate" cause. (I join her in the hopes—omitting the qualification.) I mention this as conclusive evidence that she is of the neutral order of Britannia's fair daughters.

Again, in communion with her supposed friends in Chicago, and in conversation with myself in that land made glorious by its defence of the right of free speech, and commonly known as Canada, she has stated that she was in the direct employ of the rebel Gen. Price.

If any reader, after a perusal of her own account, should have entertained the slightest doubt of Mary Nicholson's neutrality, or of the disinterestedness of her artless conduct, I shall have done him a service in thus bringing forward conclusive evidence, that her twenty-five years visit in Louisiana has in no wise weaned her from her loved, her native, her Canadian home.

Yours &c., J. G. LUMBARD.

Russia in the Northern Pacific.

The *Propagateur de Lille* contains the following interesting letter from the Missionary, Father Fauchet:

You did not anticipate that my journey through Manchuria would lead me to Russia; but, in fact, this vast territory has been part of Russia for the last two years. There was not even a struggle, for the Son of Heaven only heard of the dismemberment of his Empire after it had been accomplished. The Russian Government has planted 10,000 Cossacks along the Amoor and the Ousuri, and has placed troops and sailors at the mouth of the former, where the city of Nicolaieff is being built. The Province of Nicolaieff extends from Korea to Behring's Straits. Nicolaieff sprung into existence during the Crimean war, and lies seventy-five miles above the mouth of the Amoor.

The *Almanach de Gotha* for 1863 says, page 925, in a note to a table of the population of the Russian Empire:

Russian America is the property of a Company, and is, consequently, not comprised in the above figures. The privilege of this American Company expires at the end of 1863, and the American territories will speedily [illegible] a civil organization.

NAVAL [illegible] at the Navy Department that [illegible]. The pay and rations amount in value to about thirteen hundred dollars a year. The class of persons wanted [illegible] and surgical [illegible] some practical experience.

MEETING OF TENNESSEE COLORED MEN.

What the Freedmen Think of the War.

Speeches, Resolutions and Enthusiasm.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1863.

A meeting was held in a large church of this city, this evening, by the colored people, for the purpose of enlisting troops for the United States service. The call was announced in the newspapers and from all the African churches. What a change has come over the face of our land in the last year! Where is there a loyal and intelligent man, who objects to colored soldiers; or a soldier who refuses the assistance of able-bodied men of darker hue? Truly a revolution has taken place, when a public journal, in this city of Nashville, openly advises all able bodied slaves to take leg-bail and work on the railroads or shoulder a musket, and advises the masters to sell out quickly or they will receive nothing for their evanescent property; when a rousing meeting is held by colored people, one-half of them slaves, to denounce rebel slaveholders and raise aloft the standard of Abolition. Whoever might have heard as I did yesterday the long and loud and earnest prayers that ascended from black lips, amid groans and shouts of amens for "our government, our rulers, our soldiers and our cause of liberty," could not doubt that here are found truly loyal hearts.

But of the meeting this evening. It was called and conducted exclusively by colored people. A full corps of officers were elected, a President, a Vice-President, (George Washington by the way), a Secretary, and four Assistant Secretaries. After the reading of the Scripture and singing a hymn, a fervent loyal prayer was offered, and then the President of the meeting arose to say a few words full of earnestness and vigor.

"Two paths present themselves for the choice of us and our race. To continue ground down in abject slavery, to live and our children after us to live in chains and contempt; or to rise up in our might to assert our manhood and win our freedom from bondage. Now is the time to decide. Choose ye this night whom ye will serve. Shall we look on and see the North conquered, and have the old dynasty of rebel rule placed over us again. My friends, I have made up my mind to one thing—that I'll not stay here to see it. [Applause.]

Major Stearns, U. S. Commissioner for the enlistment of colored volunteers in this Department, was then introduced. He was glad to see so grand an assemblage, but simply desired to report the progress of the work. An excellent camp ground has been obtained, which will perhaps be called Camp Rosecrans. Seventy-four men arrived last night, sixty-four this evening; one hundred are at Columbia, one hundred and fifty are on their way from Fort Donelson, and all I have to say to you, my friends, is, if you want to join the regiment before it marches, you had better be spry about it. [Applause.]

The next speaker was Mr. Williams, wearing the national uniform, possessing a coal-black skin, and a vigorous, manly form.

"Great events are transpiring in the day and nation in which we live, and there is no race or class of people more interested in the issues at stake than is our own. This meeting is assembled to assert our manhood, to win and maintain our freedom, and it is called by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, to whom we owe honor and praise. I am proud of your response to that call, proud that the courage and manhood of my race, for which I have always stood up, here finds expression. But there is something more than words needed. We must shoulder arms. Every one of us knows that slavery has caused this war; slaves have been the pillars of it, and it is for us to rise up and crush it. Here and now resolve what ye will henceforth and forever be—slaves or freemen.

"Then let every able bodied descendant of Africa rally to arms, for arms alone can achieve our rights. God will rule over our destinies. He will guide us, for He is the friend of the oppressed and down-trodden. The God of Battles will watch over us and lead us. We have nothing to lose, but everything to gain. [Applause.] Then why not enter upon the work with holy zeal and throw ourselves with might and main into the breach? The decision of the great questions of the day rests with us. Pens nor tongue can speak their magnitude and importance to us and to the world. Life or death is before us. Then let us leap into the breach and show the world we are not dead, but living. Slavery can never be what it has been, but let us not sit supinely by, but rather take a share in the great events transpiring. Let us make a name for ourselves and race bright as the noonday sun. Let us show, as Greece has done, a people bursting their bonds and rallying for freedom. [Applause.] To do this, and to maintain in the future our liberties when won, we must learn to use arms; we must be a fighting people. Present to the world the picture of true manhood; show yourselves lion-hearted; be not afraid to die." [Cheering and applause.]

Mr. Beatty, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, having been called upon, stated some interesting incidents regarding the fighting of our colored troops on the Mississippi, where they proved themselves good soldiers. He concluded by assuring all colored men they need expect little from the Anglo Saxon race in the future unless with earnestness throughout this struggle they took part, and prepared themselves to maintain their freedom when won.

The next speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Patton, Vice President of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, who came to this city on hearing of the battle, to accompany supplies for its sufferers.

"My friends, I esteem it a great privilege that has been granted me to speak to you this evening upon the momentous topics under consideration—for I have always been a friend of the colored race. Wherever I have been, I have been known as an Abolitionist. [Applause.] When I became a follower of our Saviour, I took all men to be my brothers; and during the twenty years of my labor as a gospel minister, I have always preached an anti-slavery gospel. For years I have been laboring for the overthrow of slavery and the elevation of the colored race. I have been an active member of the Abolition Society, and have helped many a black man to Canada. [Applause.]

"About a year ago, when the war was dragging heavily and our nation had not yet written Freedom on its banners, I took an earnest part in calling a mass meeting of all religious denominations in the city of Chicago, to express our views on the moral issues of the day. A memorial was addressed to the President of the United States, urging upon him immediate emancipation, and with the Rev. Dr. Dempster I was appointed to present it to Mr. Lincoln. In our interview with him, we urged him, in the name of God and a Christian people, to issue a proclamation of universal freedom; and to the many objections he presented, we replied from the stand-point of justice and Christianity, declaring that the judgment of God had fallen upon the land because of our great national sin of slavery. 'But Gen. Butler tells me he has more negroes at New Orleans than he knows what to do with, and all they seem fit for is to eat.' [Great laughter.] 'Ah, Mr. President,' was our reply, 'you have never given them a chance to do anything else. Put arms in their hands and they will prove their manhood.' [Applause.]

"Tuesday, after this interview, the first great proclamation was issued; and upon the 1st of January following, millions of your race were freed from their chains and bondage. We prayed the President to make no exceptions in that great charter of liberty, for all the children of bondage, whether of Missouri or Tennessee, or of Alabama and Georgia, are equally dear to the heart of God. [Applause.]

"My friends, I have spoken thus fully (and I fear almost too immodestly) of my former course, to show that I am a true friend of your race. In reference to the special object of the meeting this evening, I would turn your thoughts to the moral and religious aspect of the questions before you, that you may look upon them as viewed by our Heavenly Father. It is He that has brought upon us these calamities, and they will continue until certain results are secured. The people of the North have been educated by events to give freedom to the oppressed, and it is for the colored race to maintain, and prove worthy of their liberty. When long denied the privilege of knowledge and independent action, they lose vigor and resolution,—they become degraded; and the question arises how shall these men, when freed from outward chains, be stripped of the fetters which bind the soul; how can they acquire the true spirit of freedom? War is given them for this purpose. Liberty is ever the result of struggles and of courage. The contest of arms gives new tone and character, elevates the mind and spirit. Thus here and now is given you the opportunity to elevate yourselves, to elevate your race by acquiring courage, and self respect, self restraint and discipline. Thus having won by your own right arms the victory, you will be prepared to maintain, prosper under, and enjoy the fruits of it. Let 100,000 negroes rush to arms at the call of our Government, and it will never be possible to enslave your race again. [Rounds of Applause.]

"Furthermore, God will give you opportunities to distinguish yourselves in this war, and thus you will prove your manhood, gain the admiration of the world, and earn the gratitude of our nation by saving its life. I called on the rebel prisoners this afternoon and had a long talk with them, and there was nothing they were so bitter about as that we should arm negroes. [Applause.] Said one, 'I would not fight by the side of a nigger.' 'We don't want that you should; we want them to fight opposite to you.' [Laughter.] 'Well, I would never be taken prisoner by one of them, and what's more, I'd never take a nigger nor his officer prisoner. I'd fight under a black flag.' 'But you forget that two can play at that game as well as one.' 'Humph,' said a third, 'I am not in favor of fighting under the black flag, for I was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, and here I am again, and maybe I might get caught a third time.' [Laughter.]

"Then I would urge you eagerly to embrace the opportunities presented. Cultivate in yourselves self-respect, and resolve to make the nation own you a debt of gratitude. By taking arms for your and our liberties you will crush the prejudice that has long fettered your race. God will save the life of this nation, and you are one of the instruments of his hand. As the Israelites of old were led out of the house of bondage for a high and noble mission, so the Lord has a great future for you and your people. Weighed down and oppressed through [illegible], weary centuries of [illegible], the race of Ham is at last to rise. The dark days of your experience, thank God, have gone; the days to come are bright [illegible]."

This eloquent address, glowing with religious zeal and inspiration, and delivered with a force and power that words cannot present, was repeatedly interrupted by rounds of laughter and applause, and as the speaker took his seat cheers went up that made the welkin ring. Never within the limits of Tennessee, or perhaps of our nation, considering the audience of slaves and freedmen, did an orator strike a more powerful blow for freedom.

Next was introduced Mr. Jerry Sullivan, a colored man with intelligent face and commanding figure.

"The eloquent gentleman before me should have been kept to the last. The dessert has been put on the table the very first thing, and now you must take the worst. I want to see all the colored people strong and patriotic. Let us establish before the world the character that will secure us respect. Travel back, my friends, and consider the years of pain and bondage through which we have passed. We have been considered nothing but animals, stock, mules, and what we said was not equal to the voice of a mule. [Laughter.] Let four or five of us see a murder in the woods, and want to tell about it in a court of justice, and the Judge who took the oath on the bible to decide justly, before God and man, says: 'No, mules and niggers don't talk in court.' [Laughter.]

"Why are all the white men down here fighting? Is it for the thirteen dollars a month? No, sir, it is for their homes, their children, and for freedom. Yet, some black men say they won't go for only ten dollars a month. They are cowards, every one of them! I want to fight for the Star Spangled Banner, which has truly become the emblem of the free. That is the flag that I'm going to rally round; and, before the war is over, who knows but I'll be a Colonel, though as things look now, I shall only be a Corporal. [Laughter.]

"I tell you now, boys, as Major Stearns has told us, that the ship is about to sail. You had better jump aboard, or you will be left behind on shore, to see the breezes of heaven blow the vessel quickly out of the harbor. Then there will be no hope left for any of you to get to the Land of Promise.

"God is in this war. He will lead us on to victory. Folks talk about the fighting being nearly over; but I believe there is a heap yet to come. Let the colored men accept the offer of the President and his Cabinet, take arms, join the army, and then we will whip the rebels, even if Longstreet and all the other Streets of the South concentrate at Chattanooga. [Laughter and applause.] Why, don't you remember how afraid they used to be that we would rise? And you know we would, too, if we could. [Cries of 'That's so.'] I ran away two years ago. Governor Harris said to me, 'Jerry, you must go with the army to black shoes and wait on the officers, and you must start to-morrow morning.' He said I might see my wife and family that night. Where do you suppose I was the next day? Why, I was in Kentucky [laughter]; and the next day I got to Cincinnati, and from there I went straight to Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters. And now I am going to be Corporal! [Shouts of laughter.]

"Come, boys, let's get some guns from Uncle Sam, and go coon-hunting—shooting these grey-back coons that go poking about the country nowadays. [Laughter.] To-morrow morning, don't eat too much breakfast, but as soon as you get back from market, start the first thing for our camp. Don't ask your wife, for, if she is a wife worth having, she will call you a coward for asking her. [Applause, and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.] I've got a wife, and she says to me, the other day, 'Jerry, if you don't go to the war mighty soon, I'll go off and leave you, as some of the Northern gentlemen want me to go home to cook for them.' [Laughter.]

"Come, boys, we never had such a chance before, for you remember how tar, feathers and a tree were promptly provided for every Abolitionist our old masters could catch; and if we don't go into the army now, we shall be as black as Jeff. Davis' heart. Now can we see the salvation of the Lord. Tennessee has always been noted for being a fighting country; and now if we will take hold, we shall form one of the brightest armies she ever produced. Under the leadership of Washington and Jackson, our people were led on to victory in days of old; and now let us, the descendants of Ham, raise again the banner that has been trampled in the dust. The ladies are now busy making us a flag, and let us prove ourselves men worthy to bear it."

At the close of these remarks, prolonged cheers were sent up by the white soldiers who had gathered about the windows and doors of the church. A white citizen of Nashville was then called to the stand, and in some lengthy remarks spoke of many scenes that had been enacted in Nashville, of the brighter day dawning for the poor whites as well as for the colored race, and in conclusion he urged all able bodied men to shoulder arms.

George Washington was next introduced. His speech was brief and forcible. For twenty years he had been a worshiper in this church, and now the glory of the Lord was visible. The prayers that had ascended had not been in vain. The God of battles had listened to the cry for deliverance from the house of bondage, and Father Abraham was standing ready to lead them on to freedom and victory. This audience is mixed. I do not mean of black men and mulattoes, but of freemen and slaves. No, we are all *slaves*—slaves in public opinion, slaves by prejudice, and as men we are called upon to assert our manhood and establish for ever our right to freedom.

The hour was growing late and your correspondent was obliged to leave, though four other speakers were yet to address the meeting.

Order and propriety prevailed in the meeting, and although the colored speakers oftentimes used inaccurate language, and the peculiarities of the negro pronunciation were conspicuous, yet I was surprised at the great fluency, intelligence and earnestness with which they spoke. Grand results must inevitably follow the assemblage. Such earnestness, zeal and inspiration as were there displayed, never fail to bear fruits.

J. S. of Pa.

Experiments with the Greek Fire.

The Morris Island correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing under date of Sept. 29th, says:

You have been informed that a Greek fire was thrown into the city of Charleston; but this intimation is to be understood as having been made in the past tense only. Public curiosity has been much excited upon this subject, especially among the traitorous inhabitants of the city we invest. Let them be patient; they will be gratified in due time. Indeed the new "sensation" is likely to enjoy but short-lived popularity among them. Your correspondent yesterday witnessed some experiments with this new incendiary agent, calculated to determine whether it would cause premature explosions of shells containing it. Nine shells were fired from a 30-pounder Parrott gun into the sea. Of these two contained each ten of the small tin tubes in which the Greek fire is packed, in addition to the bursting charge of powder. The other seven had each four tubes of the inflammable article. The first shot had a charge of ten tubes. This had a wooden plug instead of a fuse. It fell into the water without exploding. The second, containing ten tubes, with a five-second fuse, exploded about 150 from the gun, and was deemed an evidence of premature explosion by the Captain of Ordnance in command, who declared that the shell should, in five seconds, travel at least 1,200 feet. To this Mr. Short, the proprietor of the Greek fire, objected that the fuse might have been defective, or imperfectly adjusted. Accordingly he was invited to see the remaining fuses placed in the shells. The Sergeant performing this duty carefully filled them in with white lead to prevent leakage of gas into the shell from the chamber of the gun, by the ignition of the powder therein. This precaution taken, the seven remaining shells were discharged in succession, with the same results as though they had been only ordinarily charged. Various elevations were tried, with 5 second, 10 second, and 12-second fuses, most of the shells exploding in the air when their fuses had burned through, the others falling unexploded, into the sea, owing to the depression of the gun. The first shot, and the seven last fired, proved that "Greek fire" did not, as had been charged, explode the shells prematurely. This was all that was required to be proved by the experiment.

Of the incendiary power of the "Greek fire," your correspondent was enabled to judge by igniting some himself, and thrusting it alternately into water and sand. Several seconds' immersion in either was ineffectual to extinguish the flame. Another tube thrown under water, on the beach, was exhausted of its contents. The thick, pitchy smoke that bubbled up through the water continued two minutes, to prove that combustion still went on. A third tube was fired, and buried on the beach, the wet sand being stamped and pressed on all sides of it, so that the air was excluded from the flame. In four minutes it was dug up, and found to have quite burned out. A substance that will burn two minutes, inextinguishable by any of the appliances ordinarily at hand, must be a very dangerous incendiary agent. Chemists know how to compound several such mixtures; but, as all those heretofore have been liquid or gaseous in their form, the danger of using them has been very great. Mr. Short has reduced his compound to a solid body, inexplosive and not liable to spontaneous combustion. He packs it into tin tubes, three inches in length and three-fourths of an inch diameter. These are lined, inside and out, with pitch. The solid compound is tightly packed into them, a fuse being inserted at one end. They are then covered with brown paper, and deposited in wooden boxes of 250 each, ready for use. It would seem that they might be made available for the same purpose as hand grenades are used for. Mr. Short might with advantage cause them to be packed in sheet iron boxes instead of wooden ones. Indeed, they are so very liable to aggravate dangerous fires, when kept near other articles of ordnance, that it would be well to set our patent fire-proof safe-makers at work to devise light and portable packing-cases for them, intended especially to preserve them, for a time at least, from contact with fires accidentally kindled.

CAN'T SWALLOW THE DOSE.—The Copperheads of Walworth county, Wisconsin, recently nominated Judge G. W. Skinner, of Delevan, for County Superintendent. The loyal old War Democrat thus rebukes the Judases in his card, declining the nomination:

"I have no sympathy with the party called Copperhead Democrats. I am thoroughly in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until the last rebel has laid down his arms, believing that we, as a people, could never be worthy of respect among nations of the world, if we would tamely submit to have our Government torn into pieces by this cursed rebellion."

The Ottawa Ship Canal in England.

A memorial from the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Sheffield, England, has been addressed to the Duke of Newcastle, urging the importance and benefit of the Ottawa Ship Canal. The Duke replied, stating that Her Majesty's Government would see with much satisfaction the completion of such a great and important undertaking as is described [illegible], and that, so far as it can be legitimately given, the Imperial Government will accord its support to the project.

Gov. Yates' Thanksgiving Proclamation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

A PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and the time honored usage of this commonwealth, I, Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby appoint the last Thursday of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his great mercies during the past year.

In that he has blessed us with abundance of harvests, fruits and flocks.

In that he has preserved us from pestilence or widespread disease especially.

In that he has spared our State in a season of great danger from the dreadful calamities of insurrection and invasion.

Let us thank God for the immortal triumphs of our arms in battle and in seige, and the indomitable fortitude of our soldiery in reverses.

Let us thank God for the free institutions transmitted to us from our fathers, and for so long a period of unexampled domestic tranquility and prosperity.

Let us thank God that in spite of foreign hatred and plotting treason, and the fearful shock of arms, we still have a country and the glorious hope of a country laden with unspeakable blessings for our children and our childrens' children.

And while we rejoice together over victories won and prospects daily brightening.

Let us also remember the widow and orphan, who, in desolate homes, mourn for the heroic dead.

Let us acknowledge in contrition before God, our many and grievous sins, as a people, and with patient trust commit our cause to him in whose hands are the destinies of nations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Springfield, Illinois, this eighth day of October, A. D., 1863.

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

O. M. HATCH, Sec'y of State.

FROM THE RED LAKE TREATY EXPEDITION.

The Oldest of Living Chippewas—A Squaw 120 Years Old—The Great Grand Mother of the Red Lakers—And an Antiquarian Essay Thereon for the benefit of the Pickwick Club.

[Correspondence St. Paul Press.]

RED LAKE CROSSING, Sept. 24, 1863.

DEAR PRESS:—I have stood face to face with the middle of the Eighteenth Century, and looked into its dim and hazy eyes. I have seen the cotemporary of the Grand Monarque, of Frederick the Great, and Bossuet and Voltaire, and Walpole—the link which connects the golden age of absolutism and Utopian philosophies which the iron age of revolutions and republics coevil with the dream of the one and the fulfillment of the other. In short, I have seen a Chippewa squaw a hundred and twenty years old.

I first met this ancient lady at Abercrombie, crouching on the ground, half hid, as if to symbolize her own decay and desolation, in the smoke and ashes of a smouldering fire, among the children of a half-breed great granddaughter, with a knife in her tremulous fingers, cutting up a coon for a stew she was cooking in the pot which hung over the half-dead embers, and looking, for all the world, like one of the weird witch-hags whom Macbeth met upon the heath, and muttering, like them, some potent incantation over the accursed bouillon.

She is, they say, the great great great and thrice great grandmother of an Indian and half-breed progeny numbering hundreds, the gray progenitrix and spring head of the cimmerian Red Lakers—that uncouth and hyperborean tribe who dwell beyond the farthest sources and summits of the Mississippi, by the shores of an inland sea, ringed in with the gloom of primeval woods. She is the first Chippewa woman, she says, who ever set foot or skinned muskrats on the shores of Red Lake.

A hundred years ago, when the Chippewas had driven the Sioux from the borders of Lake Superior and the lacustrine forest region around the headwaters of the Mississippi into the naked plains to the west and south, this woman with her husband emigrated from the Sault St. Marie to find a home in the newly conquered territory, and passing through the dark forests and the labyrinth of lakes, which are strung along the current of the Mississippi, like the gigantic rosary of some dark spirit called like a monk, forever telling his beads in the twilight of the everlasting pines, passing beyond the maze of rice swamps and bogs, and leaving their less adventurous kin behind them, pressed on towards the setting sun till they reached the margin of Red Lake, and there founded a colony of their own. Others soon after joined them and made a village there, and she remembers that there a party of Sioux came to propitiate the intruding strangers, and to make a treaty of peace. But

"*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes,*"

was the maxim of the ruthless invaders. The Sioux were attacked, two of their number killed, and from that day to this, the old lady says the Red Lakers have been at war with the Sioux.

Gov. Ramsey, who was present, having informed her that he was going to make a treaty for the lands of the Red lakers, she replied with a senile chuckle that he ought to treat with her as she was the original owner; and I could not help feeling a sort of superstitious awe of this strange, old, mummified relic of a dead century, claiming her own in a world she had outlived and which had forgotten her—as if the widow of Romulus had risen from her ashes to claim her Sabine dower in the seven hilled city.

And a grand old classic squaw she grew upon me, as I looked at her crooning over the simmering kettle, dingy, and begrimmed, like a picture of the old masters, with the smoky adumbration of the ages that had grown over her. Her matted and knotty hair was not white, as I could not help thinking it might have been half a century ago, but of a dun and sixty grey, as if the snows of her sixscore winters had been touched with the shadows of an antiquity overtopping the common range of human life, as the hoary heads of the highest mountains are hooded in the clouds.

Her face certified to the superhuman antiquity of its owner, which was rather disparaged by the liveliness of her movements, for she hobbled about, crutch in hand, with an agility more becoming a blooming maiden of eighteen than a lady of her mature years. But her face was positively the oldest face—the oddest, flabby, age-tattooed, wrinkled-reticulated, parchment of a face you ever saw on human being. The history of all her 120 years was crowded in the mystic hieroglyphs which Time and its cares had cut, and carved, and countersigned in her leathery skin—baffling all attempts to fancy her the round and smooth cheeked Indian girl, the beauty of a hundred years ago, as she was said to be.

But these misty, rheumy eyes, just peeping from their nearly closed lids, upon the deepening twilight in which she gropes her way to the grave, had once their noon of full-orbed radiance, and were in their auroral splendor one hundred years ago. It was then a young Frenchman, named Messon, came to Red Lake to trade in furs, when, her husband was away hunting, and pitying her loneliness or smitten with her charms, consoled her for the absence of her liege lord by assuming his duties. In honor of this temporary connection, she proudly bears the name of Elizabeth Messon; and she gleefully relates that on her husband's return he had the benignity, on seeing the presents she had received from her paramour, to approve the lucrative transaction, but insisted that the half-breed girl, who was the fruit of the connection, should be reared by her father. This was agreed to, and from the ingraft sprang a wide family of half breed descendants, among whom, as among the Red Lakers, the avuncular squaw is cherished, we hope, with the filial veneration due to her fabulous age, and her historic dignity, as the living and coeval embodiment of all their traditions.

In the true Pickwickian spirit of antiquarian research, I have accepted the remote antiquity which her half breed descendants assign to their *ave* Elizabeth, without submitting their chronology to the test of a too impertinent skepticism. I am the chronicler and not the critic. To be sure, when I saw her getting out of a Red River cart, making a ladder of the wheels, to assist her feeble and faltering, but cautious and sure descent—I thought—but no matter; to others I leave the vulgar sacrilege of doubt. The legend of her years is written in the papyrus skin which enrolls the monumental mummy of her body. They all say she is one hundred and twenty years of age; and old grey-headed men—the patriarchs of the tribe—remember her when they were boys, as even then an old woman. Could anything be more authentic? J. A. W.

Origin of the Word Chickamauga.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Union.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3, 1863.

The editor of the New Albany *Ledger* has derived his information, in regard to the signification of the word Chickamauga, from a strange source, if he thinks it means anything like pleasant or beautiful. I have been a resident in the vicinity for eleven years, and having some curiosity in regard to language and literary affairs, I would naturally make some inquiry about the original signification of the Indian names; and traditionary authority generally sanctions "River of Death" as being the interpretation of Chickamauga. But there are some who say that in the Cherokee language it signified Graveyard; but no person, white, black or Indian has ever understood it to mean anything like pleasant or beautiful. The name Chickamauga is said to have been given to the stream in consequence of the unhealthiness of the climate, it being the most sickly region either in Tennessee or Georgia. It is spoken of by some as a river. It is considered a creek by persons in that region. There are several streams in the vicinity bearing the same name. North Chickamauga runs out of Walden's Ridge going south, and empties into the Tennessee, seven miles above Chattanooga.

East Chickamauga rises near the State line, being formed by branches from Hamilton and Bradley counties in Tennessee, and Whitfield and [illegible] counties in Georgia; running in a western direction to a point near Ringgold, turns nearly north, and falls into the Tennessee river five miles above Chattanooga. Above Ringgold it is called East Chickamauga. The valley of this stream is followed by the Western and Atlantic Railroad to a point beyond Ringgold. There are from ten to fifteen railroad bridges on this creek. West Chickamauga, the creek on which the great battle was fought on Saturday and Sunday, heads in McLemore's Cove, a part of Lookout Mountain, and runs nearly east, until it reaches main Chickamauga, near the old Missionary Station. Gordon's Mills are on this stream. And the plain upon this side of the creek is the ground on which the most sanguinary struggle of modern times took place. It is on the road leading from Chattanooga to Lafayette.

—Patti is engaged for the Vienna Theater this winter, with Trebelli, Graziani, and other musical [illegible].

MILES O'REILLY'S MEMORIAL.

—A few weeks since the New York *Herald* republished the doggerel effusion of Miles O'Reilly, an Irish high private of the New York 47th volunteers, lampooning Admiral Dahlgren whom he called *Dullgreen*, for not supporting Gen. Gilmore in his attack on Charleston, and lamenting the removal of Dupont from the command of the fleet. The poetry caused Miles' arrest and incarceration in the guard house, with ball and chain attached to his leg. Miles is a facetious fellow, and a favorite with the petty officers and soldiers and sailors, who sympathise with him, and who feed him well in prison. He has just perpetrated the following petition to Stanton for relief, which Gen. Gilmore permitted to be forwarded:

MEMORIAL OF PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY, NOW AN UNLUCKY PRISONER IN THE GUARD-HOUSE.

To His Excellency, the Right Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Esq., an' all others whom it may consarn:

AIR—"*The Fine Ould English Gentleman.*"

I'll sing to you a navy song,
  Made by a soldier's pate,
Of a gallant, grim ould Admiral,
  Whom iron jobbers hate—
Because he couldn't, or didn't, or wouldn't
  Some fibs in their favor state;
For which he had several big black marks
(Wid no end of notes of misadmiration, an' great big ugly criss crasses forninst his name,)
  On Captain Fox's slate—
This gallant, grim, ould Admiral,
  Wan of the oulden time!

'Twas he who, when our skies wor dark,
  Just twinty months ago,
Let rifts of daylight through the clouds
  In glorious lusthre flow.
"The fight is done! Port Royal won!"
  Och, didn't the counthry crow,
An' didn't ould Uncle Gideon
(An' all the Administration organs, big and little, from Col. Forney's "Philadelphia Fibber" down to poor ould Horace Greeley's very weakly "Tribune,")
  Of the mighty vic'thry blow,
An' praise the grim ould Admiral,
  As "wan of the oulden time!"

An' twas him that tuck the iron-clads
  Last spring against Fort Sumter;
An' twas him that, at seven or eight hundred yards,
  Wid his fifteen-inchers bumped her;
An' 'twas Rhind, wid his two big rifled guns
  That at half the distance thumped her—
While the present Admiral stands off
(At the convaynent perspective distance of two thousand yards or thereabouts, until even the poor forsook ruin of a place seems to grow ashamed of him,)
  An' do n't, by a long shot, come t' her
So near as the grim ould Admiral
  Who is wan o' the oulden time!

An' now this great ould Admiral
  Is laid upon the shelf,
Like a broken chaney taypot,
  Or a useless piece of delf,
Because he couldn't, or didn't, or wouldn't
  (An' for this, more power to himself!)
Chime in wid them iron-clad jobbers
(Who are down on their bare knees night, noon, an' mornin', prayin' Heaven or the other place for long life an' success to their pathron saint, Captain Fox,)
  In their schaimes for acquirin' pelf—
This honest an' true ould Admiral,
  This type of the bygone time!

An' because on the side of this Admiral
  I used both me tongue an' me pen,
I am now chained up like a un-i-corn,
  In the Provost Marshal's den;
Wid nothin' but hard tack an' wather—
  If it worn't for the Provost's men
Who smuggle me in, God bless the boys!
(On the sly, do you see, an' just by the way of keepin' my sperrits up, an' preventin' me leg ornaments from takin' the skin off my ankles too much,)
  Some whisky, now an' agen,
Which I drink to the great ould Admiral,
  Whom I knew in the bygone time.

Och! Stanton, our great "God o' War,"
  My condition in pity see,
An' if you have got any bowels to milt
  Let them bowels be milted for me;
For I come of the dayciniest people
  In the beautiful town of Thralee,
Where praties an' whisky is plenty,
(An' divil resayve the provost marshal we have there, at all at all, though we have "peelers"—bad 'cess to 'em—who are worse, if such a thing wor possible)—
  An' they bow both heart an' knee
To men like the grim ould Admiral—
  A type of the oulden time!

God be good to you, Misther Stanton,
  An' look kindly on me case;
An' to the man wid Methusaleh's beard
  An' the pathriarchal face
(I maine ould Uncle Gideon,)
  Just ax him to show me grace,
For which I will, as in duty bound—
  If he gets me out o' this place—
Do for him an' for you all that ever I can—
(Votin' airly an' votin' often for yez both, or for aither of you, if you ever chance to be candydates in any disthrick or county where I can get within ten rods of the ballot box),
  An' now my name I thrace—
Miles O'Reilly, who wrote of the Admiral,
  An' is havin' a hard ould time.

Death of Capt. Woodruff, 39th Illinois Volunteers.

The following special order has been issued by Col. Mann, commanding the 39th Illinois, (Yates Phalanx):

HEADQUARTERS 39TH REG'T ILL. VOL.,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 26, 1863.

Special Order No. 63.

With profound sorrow the Lieut. Colonel Commanding announces to the regiment the decease of Capt. Joseph Woodruff, of Co. K, 39th Ill. regiment, who died in hospital on Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 23d, 1863, a few hours after he received a fatal wound from the enemy's guns.

Captain Woodruff was among the many brave men who, after the first repulse of our inexperienced army at Bull Run, rushed forth with martial spirit to support the flag of our troubled country, and vindicate the majesty of her laws—by rebels ignored. Leaving a lucrative business, a large circle of firm friends, and a young confiding family, he collected around his country's standard a company of patriots, and led them from his native village, Marseilles, LaSalle Co., Illinois, to Camp Mather, in Chicago, where he linked his destinies with the 39th Ill Reg. The long and winding war-path over which he has gallantly led his company, the severe hardships and stern privations he has patiently endured, and the unaffected bravery and deep-seated patriotism he has ever evinced form a prominent part of our Regimental History, and hence need not here be enumerated.

He entered upon the siege operations before Charleston, with quiet, yet commendable enthusiasm, and from the day his regiment broke ground for the first fort on Folly Island, to the evening the missile of death met him in Fort Gregg, he exhibited a determination of purpose remarked by many and surpassed by none. The ranking officer in the line, he was frequently called to command the regiment, and his official ability was such that his fellow officers looked anxiously forward to the time when promotion should be granted him as a meritorious reward. But in this they are only too sadly disappointed.

On the evening of the 23d inst., just as he was transmitting his instructions to the officer who relieved him of his command in Fort Gregg, a shell from Fort Moultrie burst among his men, killing several and so wounding him in the side that he soon died. He was conscious to the last, and apparently resigned to his sad fate.

As an officer, Capt. Woodruff had an enviable reputation. Ever ready for duty he was never known to murmur or question the propriety of an order, however laborious or dangerous the duty it demanded. Socially, he was a man admired by all who knew him, and in his friendship he was honest and sincere.

He has fallen in the mid day of his manhood, and in the very fort from which was fired the first rebel gun at Fort Sumter, the reverberations of which thrilled with energy the great Northern heart.

He has fallen; but he fell in the defense of a principle deeply enshrined in every loyal breast, and for the unity and perpetuity of a country that shall gladly honor her gallant dead.

Let the virtues of the deceased be emulated by his bereaved comrades who survive him, and by whom his memory will doubtless be perpetuated with a pleasing sadness.

As a token of respect to the fallen brave, it is hereby ordered that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the officers of this regiment for a period of thirty days.

By command of O. L. MANN,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.
SIMON S. BRUCKER, 1st Lieut. and Act. Adjt.

FOREIGN WAIFS.

Infanticide is increasing so rapidly in the United Kingdom, that a society has been formed for the purpose of adopting measures for its prevention.

At a "Harvest Home" dinner, in a rural parish of England, an American named Rawlings was much cheered on expressing the hope that the Confederates would win the day.

Pilgrimages by rail are becoming quite the fashion in the old world. The ghosts of those ancient worthies who walked hundreds of miles to Rome with peas in their shoes, must look down with supreme contempt upon this innovation.

—There exists in Berlin a "Society for the Defence of the Liberty of the Press," and it has kept a register of the number of warnings given to newspapers in June and July. They amount to eighty—at the rate, that is to say, of more than one a day.

—The Emperor of Morocco having manifested an intention of purchasing some pieces of ordnance in Spain, the Queen's government has ordered that four rifled cannon shall be sent as a present from her Majesty as a mark of the good understanding which prevails between the two countries.

—The large increase of vipers in France has attracted the attention of the Government, and the councils-general of departments have been advised to vote a sum of money for the destruction of these dangerous reptiles. The object is found to be best effected, however, by the multiplication of crows and pigs.

—A Confederate agent appeared in Cork, and, after enlisting the sympathies of the people, further secured a Malacca cane and £10, an opera glass, two great coats, a bootjack, a new hat in exchange for an old one, a silk umbrella, of course, and left his landlord to deplore his loss, on account of his bills unpaid.

—The Russians are placing torpedoes in the Baltic, and have issued notices to navigators, to observe certain marks in order to avoid them, flying blue flags on the danger posts. Some accidents have already occurred, and a short time since a Danish vessel was destroyed by one of these exploding machines, which had been inadvertently left in the fairway since the last war.

—A sad accident has happened at the Theatre Dejazet, in Paris. The ghost apparatus having been disarranged, one of the chorus singers was substituted in its place. Unfortunately, this was not told either to the public or M. Fribault, who represented the murderer. The audience hissed the ghost, which M. Fribault took to himself, and made a thrust with the dagger at the supposed apparition. The poor man gave a horrible shriek, and fell, the dagger, which was a sharp-bladed instrument, remaining in his body. A few hours later he was a corpse.

—A singular incident occurred a few weeks back at the Rainey circus at Ostend, when the Duchess de Brabant was present. The performance terminated by a stag hunt, in which the animal, finding itself surrounded, made a desperate leap and alighted in the Royal box at the feet of the Duchess. It then jumped over the low partition, rushed [illegible] a grand staircase at the back of the box, [illegible] street, and has not been since heard of. The [illegible], which was not on the programme, excited general laughter in the theatre, in which the Duchess herself was one of the first to join.

—A Paris creditor followed one of his debtors from the evening concert in the Champs Elysees, accompanied by a large crowd of persons who were eager to see whether the debtor, a much younger and more active man than his creditor, would not give him the slip. As they were going along, a person exclaimed: "What a stupid fellow that creditor must be! Why does not he collar his debtor and make a disturbance, so that the 'sergents de ville' might arrest both and lock them up for the night?" The creditor followed the advice, but not with any great success, for the debtor managed to get away in the scuffle, thanks to the aid of sympathizing bystanders, while the creditor and his officious counsellor were taken into custody for a breach of the peace, and marched off to the nearest police station.

—Colonel Charras, one of the exiles of 1851, some years ago wrote a remarkable book on the campaign of 1815 and the battle of Waterloo. All the incidents of the great struggle were analysed and discussed from a soldier's point of view, and the result was that the gallant author, himself a military celebrity of great note, concluded against the fanciful story recorded in the "Memorial de St. Helena," laid all the blame on the first Napoleon, and gave the praise to Wellington. Although the book did not so much as mention Napoleon III., it had to be published in Brussels. The sixth edition is about to appear, and as Col. Charras has added a special chapter of 100 pages, for the purpose of refuting the last volume of M. Thier's history, he wanted to have his maps engraved in Paris, by a high firm, which does these things for the French War Office. The firm readily consented, when the Secretary of State suddenly informed them that their connection with his office would at once be dissevered if they executed the order. Afterwards, a Belgian engraver undertook the work for which he desired to obtain a special kind of paper manufactured in France; the manufacturer was, however, forbidden to provide it.

GEN. T. E. G. RANSOM ON 'CHANGE.

His Address to the Board of Trade.

Brig. Gen. Ransom, of the 72d Illinois, visited the Board of Trade yesterday, and no sooner was he discovered in the crowd, than he was urged to speak of the boys of the 72d and the army generally. He was introduced in a few pertinent remarks by Ira Y. Munn, Esq., after which he replied substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have conferred in calling upon me. I consider it a great honor, coming, as it does, from the Chicago Board of Trade, a body so distinguished for its patriotism and liberality. I thank you for the hospitality and warm greeting extended to me on every hand since my arrival in your city; but I am not vain enough to presume that these compliments are paid to me on account of my personal merits, but as the representative of some of your brave boys in the Army of the Tennessee, whom you have sent out and watched over with anxiety. [Applause.] We need no such assurances from you, for every camp, every hospital, every sick and wounded soldier, bear evidences of your liberality and attention.

Your delegations have met us in camp, in hospital, and even on the battle field, and with these tokens around us we are always assured that warm hearts beat for us here at our homes in Illinois, and anxious eyes watch over us.

For some months, one of the regiments raised under your patronage has been in my command. It is due to you, its patron, and to the fathers, brothers and friends of that gallant corps, and to the 72d Illinois, that I, as their commanding General, should say, that at all times and under all circumstances, every man and every officer has done his whole duty. I have been with them through many trying scenes. They need no words of praise from me, for their brilliant record before Vicksburg and their torn and tattered colors speak in louder terms than I can express, of the honor they have conferred upon you and themselves. [Enthusiastic applause.]

I regret that I cannot entertain you with a speech; those of you who know me, know that I am no politician, or speaker, and only claim to be a soldier. We have politics in the army, but they are all of the same sort. We are a unit on the war question. (Applause.) We belong to the party that advocates a vigorous prosecution of the war, with the determination to bring every part of the country into submission to the laws of the United States—a party that hates traitors *everywhere*, and loves the glorious old flag, with every star and every stripe. [Applause.]

Gen. Ransom's remarks were well received, and the frequency with which he was applauded evinced the patriotic enthusiasm of the audience.

Particulars of the Death of Mr. Charles Derby.

Yesterday morning a Coroner's inquest was held on the remains of this unfortunate man, which revealed the following particulars:—About nine o'clock Thursday evening he came down from the Tremont House considerably intoxicated, and after some conversation with a hackman by the name of Rees, who was standing by the door, was driven by him to a place kept by Nelly Castello, at No 55 Fourth Avenue. There he invited a girl named "Kitty Dee" to go with him to his lodging room, and after some persuasion she consented to accompany him. They returned in the same hack. When they reached his room, the hackman made a fire and Derby produced a bottle of wine, of which all three partook. Upon this the hackman left, and the deceased immediately after stepped out to get some oysters, and returning with them, as he had no spoons, amused himself in whittling a couple of sticks to supply their place. Some conversation ensuing about books, he mentioned the names of some books which he had in an upper room that the girl expressed a wish to borrow, and they went up together to look at them. In passing from the landing of the topmost staircase to the place where the books were deposited, they were obliged to make the circuit of an immense tub, used in the business of rectifying. Still further from the staircase than this tub, towards the center of the building was an open hatchway. They had just finished their examination of the books when the light went out. They groped their way towards the staircase, and in passing round the tub before mentioned, diverged, it seems towards the hatchway. Deceased was leading, and the girl, following, with her hand on his shoulder, had just expressed her fears that they were out of the way, to which deceased replied, "never mind, I'm ahead." These words had not fairly escaped his lips when he dropped through the hatchway.

As soon as she was sufficiently recovered from her fright, the girl screamed for help, but the unfortunate man was beyond the reach of medical aid. Derby, as near as we could learn, was about fifty years of age. He was married and had a family residing in St. Louis. So suddenly, without a moment's warning or the shadow of a premonition did this man pass from the full flush of life and energy to the darkness and stillness of death.

It is painful to dwell on a feature of this melancholy casualty, which leaves a stain on the name of its unfortunate victim, and for the sake of friends we could wish to pass such reference. But the revelation, as a phase of life in the heart of our city, is one that has before been enforced by a fearful lesson, the Lake street calamity of a few years since, which through its fiery rift in the curtain that shrouded the secrets of our business blocks, made a revelation that shocked the community. Mankind is never safer than when the social circle and domestic life throws its restraints upon him. The treacherous opportunities, the dangerous sequestration of lodgings in business blocks, have set the snare for the feet of many a man, and made wantons his companions because no troublesome surveillance made such companionships dangerous to character.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending October 6.

[Abridged from Wednesday's N. Y. Tribune.]

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE FOR THE WEEK.

Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Av. no. 9 week last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	Iowa	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	Connecticut	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	New Jersey	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	Michigan	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	Canada	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,580.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows—

First quality	[illegible]	Ordinary	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]		

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at [illegible]. The general average of the market at [illegible]. The most of the sales range from [illegible]. Prices per head and per pound of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves. Total number of beeves received in the city this week, [illegible].

This is [illegible] head less than last week, and [illegible] head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was [illegible] head, while the number to-day being [illegible], shows [illegible] head more than the average, and [illegible] head more than this day week.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6.—So far as the drovers could be, they are favored by beautiful autumn weather, this morning opening as clear and mild as yesterday. The great secret of their trouble is, they have overstocked the market, and if the supply continues as large through October as it has in all September and this week, we shall look for the same rates that cattle sold for last Autumn. We therefore earnestly advise farmers, particularly in this State and vicinity, who have first class bullocks, not to sell them if the market runs down, as it will surely come up again, enough to pay for keeping, and a little extra feed. There will be a good market all the Winter and Spring, for really good beeves. The loss of the corn crop at the West insures this. Some lots have been taken to-day at very low rates by farmers. One lot of 47 head, at $48, nice smooth, Indiana steers, which will weigh alive, by our estimate, 11 cwt., or [illegible] cwt., will pay the buyer a fine profit whenever he may choose to return them to the sale pens. Several other lots sold to butchers at about the same rates, so that by selling at a heavy loss, drovers have been able to close out nearly all the stock left unsold yesterday, no fresh lots having been received. The close of the market is certainly a hard one for drovers.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, [illegible]. Quotations, [illegible] cwt., live weight for corn-fed hogs, and [illegible] for distillery fed, are the quotations of Henry D. Grant Superintendent of the market. On Monday there were over [illegible] hogs in the pens, and [illegible] of them were sold during the day. Tuesday the animals were heavy, and [illegible] trade. Fortunately for shippers the weather was quite favorable, being clear, dry and quite cool. The quality of the stock is very bad, and the worst portion sells slow even at lowest quotations.

George W. Dorman gives the following as the price of Hogs this week:

	Live weight.	Dead weight.
First quality corn fed large size	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality, corn fed	[illegible]	[illegible]
First quality, small class fat and prime for market butchers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Large size, still fed, fat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality still fed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scallawags	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Foreign Markets Corrected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1863.

The following commercial news was omitted from the Columbia's news, last night, in consequence of telegraphic errors, which have been corrected to-day:

LONDON, Sept. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Dull and declining.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and steady.

Consols [illegible]; Ill. C. [illegible] discount. Erie [illegible].

TIVERTON BANK.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber [illegible] that all persons holding bills of the Tiverton Bank must deposit the same with him at his office, [illegible] Street, Providence, R. I., on or before the [illegible] day of December, A. D., 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.
Providence, R. I., May 23, 1863.

WILLIAM WOODS,
PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
[illegible] street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]
P. O. Box [illegible]
Consignments of Grain, Seeds, Wool, [illegible] respectfully solicited. [illegible]

SPRING, 1863.
COOLEY, FARWELL
42, 44 and 46 WABASH
Are now offering a large [illegible]
DOMESTIC
Prints, Ginghams, DeLaines, [illegible]
Goods, Woolens,
And a choice selection of
DRESS GOOD
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been bought early in the [illegible] inducements to the trade. We will guarantee [illegible] in this market, or in New York [illegible] invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock.
COOLEY, FARWELL

ESTABLISHED 1831.
THE WASHBURN WIRE W
WORCESTER, MASS.
ICHABOD WASHBURN &
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
Steel and Iron W
For all purposes.
Steel Crinoline Wire [illegible] and Glazed; Bright and Annealed [illegible] in bundles and stones; [illegible] Full Hall Wire; Bright and Tinned [illegible] Wire, of superior quality; [illegible] Galvanized Telegraph Wire, &c. &c.
We offer a very superior quality of [illegible] in long lengths for
FENCING AND VINEYARDS.
Orders solicited, which shall receive [illegible] tion, at the lowest market rates. [illegible] care to the shipping of our wire, [illegible] lowest rates for freight to any point [illegible]

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They have the LATEST, LARGEST, CH[illegible] AND BEST SELLING
HISTORY OF THE REBELLION
And other very popular books, for which [illegible] good agents in all parts of the country, [illegible] liberty, and we guarantee a daily profit of [illegible] to TEN DOLLARS. For full particulars [illegible] to E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, CO
TY OF COOK—ss. Circuit Court of Cook [illegible] ty. October Term, 1863. John Little vs. Ellen [illegible] In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Ellen [illegible] defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook [illegible] Notice is hereby given to the said Ellen [illegible] said complainant filed his bill of complaint [illegible] Court, on the Chancery side thereof on the [illegible] September, 1863, and that a summons thereupon [illegible] out of said Court against said defendant, [illegible] of the second Monday of October next, [illegible] by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Ellen Little, shall [illegible] ally be and appear before said Circuit Court of [illegible] County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the [illegible] Monday of October, 1863, and plead, answer or [illegible] to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the [illegible] and the matters and things therein charged and [illegible] will be taken as confessed, and a decree [illegible] against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, C
S. E. Dow, Compl't's Sol'r.

CHICAGO MEDICAL C
LEGE,
AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF
LIND UNIVERSIT
A new College Building has been erected [illegible] Institution for the accommodation of its [illegible] classes, on the corner of State street and [illegible] place.
The regular Lecture Term commences on the [illegible] Monday in October, and continues until the [illegible] Tuesday in March, following.
The Summer Term commences on the second [illegible] day in March, and continues until the first Mon[illegible] July. The fees are as follows:
For the Winter Term, admitting to all the Lec[illegible] tures in the College
Graduation Fee
Matriculation Fee
Dissecting Ticket
Hospital Ticket
All Fees are Payable in Advan
Summer Course free to matriculated stude[illegible] the College.
For further information, address
DR. E. ANDREWS, Secreta

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL C
LEGE.—The Regular Lectures in this [illegible] will commence, as usual,
On MONDAY, November 2d.
There will be a preliminary course in October. [illegible] further information or circular, address
CHAS. A. POPE, D

DRS HUNTER & VON BA
treat all Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, C[illegible] Consumption, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, [illegible] neys, Bladder and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, D[illegible] Dysentery, Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hip D[illegible] White Swellings, and all complaints of wom[illegible] children; Sore Eyes and Ears, Cataract, D[illegible] Roaring and Buzzing Sounds. Dr. HUNTER [illegible] only surgeon that cures Cancers, old Sores or U[illegible] Tumors, Wens, Piles and Fistula, without cutt[illegible] the knife. All letters must contain ten cents [illegible] speedy answer. Drs. JAMES HUNTER or VON [illegible] DEN, Box 3878. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
OFFICE—91 RANDOLPH STREET,
corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNAL REVENUE—CO
LECTOR'S NOTICE. Public notice is [illegible] given, that the second annual list of United [illegible] taxes, assessed in the First Collection District [illegible] nois, (comprising the whole of Cook County,) [illegible] tue of, and under the provisions of the "Act to [illegible] vide internal revenue to support the Governm[illegible] to pay interest on the public debt," approved J[illegible] 1862, and the amendments thereto, for the year [illegible] mencing May 1, 1863, has been returned by the [illegible] sor. Payment is forthwith demanded of all per[illegible] named in said list, of the amounts set against [illegible] name respectively, at my office, Custom House [illegible] ing, Chicago.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the [illegible] before SATURDAY, Oct. 17th inst., shall be li[illegible] pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount [illegible] excepting Income tax, which is liable to five per [illegible] additional ten days after demand.
The penalty cannot be omitted after [illegible] Persons who have not paid for the renewal [illegible] Licenses are liable now to the penalty of three [illegible] amount of License and two years imprisonment.
Checks cannot be received, and no currency [illegible] than Treasury Notes. GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Collector First District Illinois.
Chicago Oct. 1, 1863.

AMERICAN AND EUROPE
FURS.
THOS. B. MORRIS & C
107 Randolph Street, Chicago,
(Branch of 96 Broadway, N. Y.)
Furs, Hats and Ca
EVERY VARIETY OF
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S F
Sleigh Robes, Buffalo Skins,
HATS, CAPS,
BUCK GOODS, UMBRELLAS, CANES, GLOVES
In all the latest styles.
SIGN OF THE POLAR BEAR.
Cash paid for Furs. All goods warranted as [illegible] sented. 107 Randolph street, Chicago.

TWO WORKS—VALUAB
TO THE SICK OR WELL, sent by mail. [illegible] expense and received, read and approved.
1st.—Dr. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES o[illegible] Cause, Prevention, and Cure of Consump[illegible] Diseases Male and Female Complaints, &c.; [illegible] mode and Rules for Preserving Health. [illegible] engravings. Price 50 cents.
2d.—Dr. S. S. FITCH'S NEW WORK on Hear[illegible] ease, Apoplexy, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, &c. [illegible] many valuable Medical Prescriptions for the[illegible] cases. 168 pages, 6 engravings. Price 50 cen[illegible]
N. B.—Say which book you will have, giving [illegible] State, County, and Post Office. Address
Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New Y

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FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
FEVER AND AGUE,
Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb [illegible] Periodical Headache, or Bilious [illegible] or Bilious Fevers, indeed for the [illegible] Class of Diseases Originating in [illegible] Derangement caused by the [illegible] Miasmatic Countries.
No one remedy is louder called for by the [illegible] ties of the American people than a sure and [illegible] for Fever and Ague. Such we are now [illegible] offer, with a perfect certainty that it will [illegible] the disease, and with assurance, founded on [illegible] that no harm can arise from its use in any [illegible] [illegible]
Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Wholesale [illegible] Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in [illegible]

WANTED—By an Ame
widow lady, a situation as house[illegible] dress "F D," Chenoa, McLean County, [illegible]

WANTED.—$60 a month!
want Agents at $60 a month, expe[illegible] to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental [illegible] are thirteen other new, useful and cu[illegible] cles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address [illegible] CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents to ca
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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863. NUMBER 96.

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

THE LATE VICTORY.

he returns look better as they are more fully weighed. The Copperheads there is more in the piece than they ught before they came to measure it. s both death and judgment to the kers of treason in the North. The majority will exceed ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND. Pennsylvania will give from 00 to 30,000. Iowa will blast Coppers by 20,000 majority. The returns n Indiana show that the loyal fire has ad through all her communities. Neka sends greeting to her sisters, and lls the list of Union triumphs, and the of Baltimore sustains the position of ter Davis, and sets the seal of connation on the Blair family, by a n triumph at a municipal election. not a cause for loyal men to thank and take courage? Would it not be ly for the Copperhead press to say thing about Federal bayonets keeping ocratic voters away from the ballot

THE NEWS.

e news from Missouri is exciting. rebel raiders are having a hard time The Union forces are heading off scattering the several rebel bands, and considerable skirmish at Marshall, e county, inflicted heavy loss upon Shelby and his pack will find all urely that they have got too far from order. Our map shows the section estern Missouri visited by this invaOur dispatches from Tipton are full to 8 o'clock last night.

e news from Rosecrans' army indino change in positions, or further t of interest.

e war in Virginia is yielding some p skirmishes. It seems certain there has been sharp fight a general change of position both armies, six of one and a dozen of the other in military egy; and a surging of the wave of a few leagues nearer the Capital. as the dispatches do not begin to tell Washington is safe," we see no reason lieve it is in danger. There is no nd to anticipate any general engag of the two armies.

e news from Charleston shows the ides but little injured from her enter with the rebel torpedo.

e news from Washington shows Little terribly injured by his torpedo, which ded backward. There was not, for tely, much vitality to be harmed by hock.

yal Pennsylvanians are indignant that rincipal battery used against them in campaign was the manufacture of a ublican Cabinet officer. They intend ess the grievance upon the attention he President, and ask to have that perhead cannon foundry removed from cinity which favors the claim of its national ordnance.

GEN. TUTTLE.

is distinguished officer was recently r city for surgical treatment. Loyal has just operated upon him for the of a disease to which military men eculiarly exposed, an itching for amounting to rabies if unchecked. operation was a very brilliant one, gh the patient is as dead as a herring, McClellan. The case of Gen. Tuttle instructive one. He won reputation cannon's mouth. He was recognized rthy to lead Iowa's gallant sons. He mulated some little fame. He sold it o the enemies of his country, and con d for the price of a little brief glory e head of a State ticket, to put himself the hands of men who have never loyal thought, word or deed to the in which loyal Iowa troops have t and bled. What part or lot had Tuttle rightly with the Mahoneys, other crimps for Jeff. Davis that the loyal communities of Iowa? e. But overweening ambition bed him to his fall. Let him now resolutely to the work set before in the field, and perchance by some nt deed among bullets, wipe out the upon his name among ballots. The Tuttle who won honor and wounds e campaigns of the Southwest the try will honor. The candidate Tuttle went down in the storm with which men swept treason from Iowa will be mbered with a marvel that both exes became united in one and the same on by the cohesive power of ambition vanity. The sad tale might be made uable tract for dissemination among escent shoulder straps.

Poor Little Mac.

Little Mac had not made haste to come s he did in the Biddle letter, he would have been in season to get run over. A r dog, by dint of a little hard running, s a dash at a carriage wheel in rapid mo gets a kick from the horse, and straight emerges at the tail of the vehicle a bat and damaged dog. Call the next in e of this kind you see Little Mac, and if imile does not run on all fours, it will be se lameness is inseparable from such riences.

We have an estray especial Dubuque tch, which the organ of Jeff. Davis may on application at this office. As it is ours, we have no right to use it. We notice that Dubuque county is therein d "*The banner county of Democracy in October elections*"—meaning that of all the erheads that thrust themselves up for e in the elections on Tuesday, the scrubby r Mahoney is about the only one not rted missing. That may be glory enough Dubuque, and the banner is certainly hers his evidence. The readers of the *Times*, misdirection of the telegraph messenger, cruelly deprived of the sole bit of con ion its columns were allowed this morn A glow worm in a foggy night. The of a tainted mackerel. It may be reme if they send for the dispatch.

Prophets in their own county. Dayton home of Vallandigham, gives a majority 7 against his return, a Union gain of within the year. Franklin county, the e of Sammedary and Sunset Cox, shows Union gain of nearly 4,000. Where they these fellows best they give them their deserts.

It is said that the late election in Ohio driven Val. from the borders of Canada to borders of distraction, and that Dick rick, with his 50,000, is to join him there.

German National Organization.

is movement initiated in Washington, inating in Council No. 10, the German ch of the Union League. They have elec Central Committee and issued an ad, and the organization promises to good work for the loyal cause during the ng year. Thus far fifteen State organi ns, with a great number of other clubs societies, have offered to co-operate. A ral Delegate Convention of all the States [illegible] held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 10th [illegible] at which time and place a perma Executive Board and a central point for [illegible] more effectively. The Central Committee is as follows:

President, Chas. E. Schmidt, Ohio; Henry Rike, Adolph Clauss, E. Pierbold, Washington; Wm. Diersert, Pa.; Chas. Rosser, Wis.; Ed. Zitschke, N. Y.; F. Reiding, Ohio; Jno. Saverwein, Conn.; Julius George, Minn.; John Bittmann, Iowa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1863.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The New Ironsides was uninjured by the rebel torpedo which exploded under her on the 5th inst. Admiral Dahlgren's dispatches are positive on this point. A little copper was off in one place, but no more than in other parts of the vessel from other causes. The craft which pushed the torpedo before it was named the Davis, and it was intended to do to the New Ironsides what David did to Goliah. The Captain of the vessel was picked up afterwards, and papers found on him which showed the plot had been long concocting. The three rebel iron-clads in Charleston harbor are armed with similar torpedoes.

PERSONAL.

Congressman Sedgwick of New York is appointed commissioner under the act of last Congress to revise and modify the navy laws.

POOR LITTLE MAC'S TORPEDO.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says McClellan's letter endorsing Woodward hurts nobody but its author. Mac's more judicious friends here believe the letter to be a forgery, but admit that if it is genuine it is the last of him.

MILITARY.

Gen. Augur is acting commander of the Department of Washington, Gen. Heintzleman being confined to his bed.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Union speakers who arrived here to-night from Pennsylvania say the canvas was high toned, and bold in its advocacy of Radical principles throughout on the Union side, while the Copperheads resorted to the lowest appeals, and that Montgomery Blair's recent speech formed a large part of the ammunition of the Copperheads. Prominent Pennsylvanians will urge his removal from the Cabinet.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The only real news from the front to-night is, that yesterday and to-day there has been cavalry skirmishing along the whole line; that at 7 this evening, the sound of cannonading appeared to have receded, as if we were getting the best of it, and that Meade's present position is somewhat nearer Washington. The question as to a battle or not, is in Lee's power to decide, but Meade cannot be easily driven from his new position.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The *Evening Star* says: The whole of Gen. Gregg's division was ordered from Bolton Station, Saturday, towards Culpepper, and arrived there at 4 p. m. Thence the 2d brigade of the 2d division, was ordered to Fox Mountain to the support of Kilpatrick, but finding that Kilpatrick did did not need reinforcements, the brigade left him Sunday morning, and rejoined the division at Culpepper.

On Sunday night, Gen Gregg moved to Sulphur Springs, arriving about 6 p. m. On Monday, two regiments, the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania, were sent forward to Jefferson, about five miles from Sulphur Springs, and the 1st Maine was sent out towards Little Washington to reconnoitre. The last named regiment encountered a large force of the enemy just beyond Amosville, and were surrounded, but gallantly cut their way out and crossed the river at Waterloo Ford, about twelve miles above Sulphur Springs. About ten o'clock on Monday, the enemy advanced on the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania, which were at Jefferson, with their cavalry, showing heavy infantry supports in their rear, when our cavalry, seeing they were being overpowered, fell back slowly, contesting the ground to a forest this side of Jefferson, where General Gregg, who led these regiments in person, dismounted a portion of his men and sent them out as skirmishers, their horses having been sent back to Sulphur Springs. After stubbornly contesting the ground for over two hours, they were ordered to fall back slowly, and as they were doing so a heavy infantry force of the enemy was discovered on each flank, and at the same time three regiments of cavalry having made a wide detour, attacked them in the rear.

At this time the 10th N. Y. was sent to the support of Gen. Gregg, and Reed's Battery of the 2nd N. H. opened on the rebel cavalry but owing to the short range of the guns, which were brass Napoleons, no serious damage was inflicted on the enemy. The 4th and 13th were now pressed severely in front, and our center broken, and at the same time they were attacked in each flank and in the rear.

Our men cut their way through and escaped across the river with heavy loss.

The 16th Pennsylvania was now dismounted and thrown out along the river banks as skirmishers, while the 8th was also dismounted and ordered to support the battery which had only four short range guns, and the enemy opened on us with some twenty pieces of artillery, but our troops gallantly held their ground for several hours, repulsing the charges of the enemy, and gradually fell back on the Fayetteville road. The enemy followed, but keeping at a respectful distance.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 14, 1863.

There is great rejoicing here to-night over the Union victories. All day flags have been displayed from the State House, the United States Court rooms, and many private buildings. To-night a salute is being fired by Col. Crowell, at the arsenal, and a general jubilation is going forward.

The Democratic Club had their powder purchased yesterday, and Senator Lindsay came down from Peoria and made them a speech, but the first breath of the news from Ohio sent them into their holes like so many snakes when the frost strikes them.

The Methodist Conference adjourned last night at midnight. Rev. James A Gunn was refused admission to the Conference on the charge of disloyalty.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, taking pattern from the loyal Methodist Conference, invited Gov. Yates to-day to administer to them the oath of allegiance. There was much disappointment when it was found the Governor had left for Washington.

The stars and stripes was, however, flung to the breeze from the hall, to testify to the loyalty of the order. Let the *State Register* and St. Louis *Republican* make a note of it. The Grand Lodge to-day elected its officers, as follows:

John G. Rogers, of Chicago, Grand Master.
A. J. Sprague, of Du Quoin, Grand Warden.
James E. Starr, of Alton, Grand Secretary.
James Jackson, of Jacksonville, Grand Treasurer.
Jeremiah Griswold, Mound City; Edward A. Rucker, Chicago—Grand Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

Last night the Encampment elected its officers as follows:

M. W. G. P.—Robert D. Sanders of Jacksonville.
M. E. G. H.—Jos. R. Scroggs of Freeport.
R. W. G. H. W.—Barclay, C. Gilliam of Rushville.
R. W. G. S. and T.—James E. Starr of Alton.
R. W. G. J. W.—Andrew Tawber of Chicago.
R. W. G. Representatives to the G. L. of the United States:
For one year—David Simms of Alton.
For two years—Allen C. Lewes of Chicago.
Sentinel—Reuben Kain of Springfield.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14, 1863.

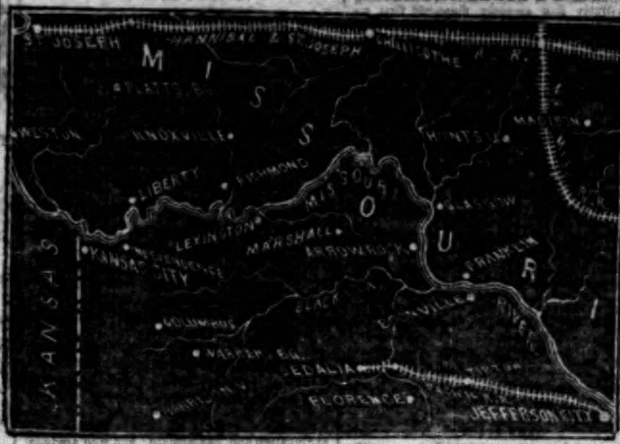
This city is holding a general jubilee over the recent Union victories in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa. Large bonfires are burning in the principal streets, and a large torch-light procession forming on Wisconsin street.

The meeting called in front of the Custom House is very large, and is being addressed by various speakers.

The prestige of these glorious victories is working its magical effects throughout Wisconsin, and the campaign will be conducted with a vigor and spirit which must insure another brilliant victory, and give a final blow to Copperheadism in Wisconsin.

[illegible]

THE SEAT OF WAR IN WESTERN MISSOURI.



THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Rebel Invasion Checked.

The Rebels Whipped at Marshall.

The Force in Full Retreat.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14, 1863.

The rebels, while in Booneville, committed gross outrages on the citizens, especially the Germans. They stole nearly $10,000 in greenbacks, chased the German women around in a wanton manner, rode horses into houses, and appropriated bed blankets, medicines, whisky, &c, without discrimination.

Joe Shelby, the leader, went to the Post Office and assisted to break open a few letters, but soon desisted, convinced that there were no valuables to be had. He said he was going to Waverly next, where he formerly resided, to seize some wives of Union men as hostages for his own wife, who is now on parole in St. Louis, to proceed to Kentucky. Mrs. Shelby will leave here to-morrow.

The Railroad Company are preparing to rebuild the Lamine bridge as soon as soon as practicable.

Guerillas are reported in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau and forces have been sent out after them.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TIPTON, MO., Oct. 14.

I am just in from the battle-field near Boonville. This is the most reliable news that can be obtained from refugees and soldiers.

Fighting commenced near Boonville yesterday, between the rebel rear and Federal advance. A running skirmish was kept up to Chouteau Springs, where a number of the rebels were killed. The fight continued up to Dug Ford, twelve miles from Boonville, where a close fight took place—twenty rebels were killed and two Unionists. After crossing the river the fight was renewed, both parties moving up the river towards Lexington. When last heard from a running fight was still going on about twenty miles west of Boonville.

Gen. Brown is reported to have failed to cut the rebels' retreat. He got in the rear, and joined Col. Lazear, Hickox and Guitard's forces in the fight. Dead rebels are reported all along the route.

Coffee is said to be wounded badly. No confirmation of the killing of Col. Crittenden. Nothing is heard from Weir and Ewing. They are supposed to be in position to cut off the retreat West.

TIPTON, Oct. 14.—Nothing from the army this morning. The rebels plundered everybody at Boonville. Report of rebels at Versailles is false. Warsaw Court House was burned. Trains runs to Lamine bridge.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TIPTON, MO., Oct. 14—8, P. M.

A reconnoitering party on an engine has just returned. Fifty of us, well armed, went up to Linneus, where Major Brown has five hundred infantry protecting subsistence for the army. The rebels were at Dourey's, two miles east of Brown's outer pickets, 400 strong. Five minutes before we arrived their rear guard was still in sight. We got up safe; took rations for the troops here, a guard under Capts. Washburn and Curran, and returned to Syracuse.

After dark, a number of horsemen, supposed to be rebels, got within fifty yards of the train. The brave Conductor, Coombs, pushed on. The party were fired on three miles from Tipton, two balls grazing the head of one of them. We returned the fire, with results unknown. The rebels were supposed to be a party separated from Shelby, pushing South rapidly the same way they entered. Rangers and bushwhackers are all around here. Major Hume, with forty men, is commanding here. The town is full of passengers for transportation East.

Major Brown is pursuing the rear of the rebel force. Nothing yet from the field.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TIPTON, IOWA, Oct. 14—11:30 A. M.

One Snodgrass, messenger with dispatches, left Crittenden at Boonville at 3 o'clock this morning. Snodgrass was up at Arrow Rock yesterday morning, and came right through. The latest news I could learn is this:

The rebels stole all the horses on the retreat, leaving none for our forces.

The news of the running fight to Dug Ford is confirmed. The loss is about equal. At Dug Ford on Monday night an artillery fight took place of two hours and a half duration, with the defeat and retreat of the rebels, whose loss is unknown.

The rebels there divided into four squads one towards Lexington, another Sedalia, and the other two squads in the roads between.

Brown is fighting the Sedalia squad, Cole and Lazear the centre squads, and Phillips is after those going to Lexington. The latter is 250 strong, and attempted to cross at Arrow Rock, but failed. There is no hope of capturing unless Ewing and Weir intercept them. Ewing left Sedalia yesterday morning, and must be near. It is not known where Weir is. The rebel loss at Dug Ford is supposed to be about twenty. They rebels are now near Marshall, Saline county, and are being pursued.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TIPTON, MO., Oct. 14—1:30 P. M.

The following dispatch is just received:

HEADQUARTERS, SEDALIA, MO., Oct. 14.

To the Commanding Officer at Tipton, Mo.

I have just received the following, the substance of a dispatch from Brig.-Gen. Brown, which, if you can advise Gen. Totten, may be of service:

"We have had a glorious victory, capturing the enemy's artillery, a large number of small arms, and part of his train, and effecting a long list of killed and wounded."

This dispatch was dated at Marshall, Mo., October 13th, 1863—6 o'clock, p. m.

It also stated that the battle lasted five hours, and that Gen. Brown's forces were pursuing the enemy in all directions. Our casualties are heavy; the enemy's more so.

(Signed) GEO. T. HALL,
Colonel 4th Cavalry, M. S. M.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The latest account of Shelby's raiders say they divided eight miles southwest of Arrow Rock yesterday morning. About 2,500 Federals were in pursuit, and had killed twelve rebels and lost four men. A fight is reported at Blackwater on Monday evening, and a skirmish below Arrow Rock yesterday morning, but no particulars are given. Gen. Fisk, at Pilot Knob, reports that the expedition into Arkansas met a body of rebels, under Reeves and Crandall, at Pitman's Ferry, killed thirteen and captured quite a number, including one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major and two Captains. On the 7th Major Watson surprised a camp of rebels in the Evening Shades, Lawrence county. He captured one Captain, three Lieutenants, fifty prisoners, all their horses and arms, and destroyed their camp. The [illegible]

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Affair at White Sulpher Springs, Mosby's Force, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A messenger from the front to-day report that yesterday there was heavy skirmishing to the right, while in the centre and on the left there was occasionally picket firing, by which one man was killed. It is reported that Gregg's division of cavalry, which had severely contested the fight at White Sulpher Springs, on Monday, with a large cavalry force, supported by artillery, was obliged to fall back, in consequence of not being supported properly by infantry, and lost a number of men, among whom were 50 of the 1st N. J. cavalry.

Major Cole, in a report to Gen. Lockwood who commands the defences of Maryland Heights, says Mosby's command has been greatly underrated, for I am creditably informed by prisoners, citizens and contrabands that his force consists of a battalion of 300 men. Mosby is one of Stuart's staff officers, and has been detached for the express purpose of destroying communication between the army of the Potomac.

Gen. Foster reports as the result of a second expedition under Gen. Wiston, after guerillas, in Williams county, Va., the destruction of about fifteen boats and schooners, the capture of about eighty head of beef cattle, bound to Richmond, and four rebel officers and twenty-nine men taken prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Exaggerated rumors were in circulation to-day of fighting on the south side of the Potomac. There seems to be no doubt of skirmishing among cavalry, but nothing of the character of a general engagement up to 8 o'clock to-night.

No official dispatches have been received concerning the military movements of the day, hence there is no reason to believe that we have met with serious disaster.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The *Evening Star* of last evening says: "The skillful maneuvre by which Gen. Meade checkmated his astute adversary, and without loss of any sort to any appreciable extent, placed himself 'on the other side of Jordan,' and in a position where he preferred to accept battle, seems to have considerably bothered the rebels, who do not seem inclined to fight unless with the Indian-like advantage of a surprise and an ambuscade. The change of position made by our army was effected without the slightest confusion. The amount of stores destroyed or left behind would not make a car load altogether.

The loss in Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry is said to be severe. The 13th and 14th Pennsylvania, and 10th New York, suffered most.

On Sunday night our forces crossed the Rappahannock, and on Monday morning two corps recrossed and drove the enemy to Brandy Station, with severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, on the rebel side. They then received an order to fall back, which they did in good order. Gen. Buford, with his cavalry, was on the left, Kilpatrick in the centre, and Gregg on the right. Gregg and Buford succeeded in holding the enemy in check on the right and left until nine o'clock, when, acting under orders, they fell back on our main body, the purpose of the move having been effected."

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Washington special to the New York *World* says:

"The military situation to-day shows that the rebels have abandoned their apparent purpose of flanking Meade, and have withdrawn towards the Rapidan. It therefore looks as though their late movement is some cover to military demonstrations on their part elsewhere. All is quiet in front to-day."

Gen. Gregg had but two aiders with him Lieuts. Martin and Cutler both were wounded, the former severely and the latter slightly. Lieut. Adams of the 4th Pennsylvania; Major Wilson of the 8th Penn.; Lieut. Col. Kettler, 1st N. J., and Maj. Russell, 1st Md., were wounded.

The loss of the 2d N. H. brigade, it is thought will amount to about 450 killed, wounded and missing. The 4th and 13th Pennsylvania suffered the most severely.

Gen. Gregg is highly spoken of for the manner in which he fought the men, and it was owing to his skill and bravery that the 4th and 13th fought their way out of the precarious situation. He was at the head of his men in the thickest of the fight, and in several charges took the lead during the engagement. The rebels charged the battery and captured one of their guns, but the 1st New York cavalry gallantly charged back and recaptured the piece which was immediately turned on them with good effect.

Our cavalry, yesterday, held the enemy in check, and there was some little skirmishing, one man being wounded while on picket last evening.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., Oct. 14, 1863.

Union men are jubilant over the victories won by the Union-loving people of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa, while Copperheads are scarce and despondent.

Prominent Copperheads now admit that the Union ticket of this State will be carried by at least 15,000 majority on the home vote, which can easily be done if Union men will only do their duty.

We are celebrating, to-night, by firing a national salute with a cannon captured from the rebels at Shiloh, by the 14th Wisconsin regiment, speeches at the Assembly Chamber, bonfires, etc.

Capt. Roby, commanding the 10th regiment, reports to the Governor the part taken by that regiment at Chickamauga. The line on their left and rear gave way, leaving them exposed to capture. Their list of losses shows 18 killed, 55 wounded, and 15 missing. Some wounded are also missing, and some are missing who it is feared are killed or wounded.

On Monday after the battle the regiment mustered three officers and twenty-six men.

M. D. Bartlett sends the Governor a list of casualties in the 21st regiment—9 killed, 36 wounded, and 75 missing.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Destruction of the Ironsides.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 14.—The steam transport Fabkee, which left Charleston on the 10th, has arrived. She had in tow the gunboat Marigee, for repairs, which sank off Frying Pan Shoals on Sunday last. Her crew was saved.

On the night of the 5th the rebels attempted to destroy the Ironsides, by approaching her in a small ram, the Chicora, striking the Ironsides amidships. The concussion was tremendous. It knocked down the bulwarks and injured one man. The hull of the Ironsides is uninjured. She is considered torpedo proof. The enemy's steamer was badly damaged. Several of her men were knocked overboard and drowned. On the night of the 6th another attempt was made to destroy the Ironsides, but the rebels were discovered and driven off.

It is said that the citizens of Charleston have offered heavy rewards for the destruction of the Ironsides. Active operations are daily expected.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Admiral Dahlgren shows that the Ironsides [illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Heavy Skirmishing on the M. & C. R. R.

THE REBELS DEFEATED AT COLLIERVILLE.

A Gallant Affair Opposite Natchez.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 14, 1863.

The steamer J. D. Perry, from Memphis, has arrived. The *Bulletin*, has a brief account of a skirmish of our forces with the rebel Chalmers, which took place on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Collierville, on the 11th inst. The rebels had been undisturbed in advance until they reached the position indicated, when Gen. W. T. Sherman came up on a train with parts of the 66th Ind., 7th Ill. cavalry, and a battalion of the 13th U. S. Infantry. The rebels had destroyed four culverts, torn up the Railroad track, and committed other depredations calculated to interfere with the transportation of troops. When Gen. Sherman came up with his small force he found the Confederates ready for him. Quite a serious engagement ensued, in which all our troops mentioned above, were busily occupied for two or three hours. At the end of this time the rebels withdrew in confusion, having suffered a heavy loss. Our loss did not exceed seventy in killed, wounded and missing. As follows:

13th U. S. Infantry lost 9.
66th Indiana, 7.
7th Illinois cavalry, only a few.

Chalmers' Confederate force is hovering about the vicinity, and is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000. Other and similar attempts may be expected in the same vicinity, unless our troops succeed in driving Chalmers out of the country.

A serious conflagration occurred in Memphis, on the night of the 11th, by which eleven houses and $90,000 in property were destroyed. The fire broke out in the rear of the bridge on Beal street, and spread rapidly. The following are the principal losses:

John Langee, $1,300; John Egan, $1,500; Matthew Miller, $500; Mr. Brosk, $1,000; Keach, $150; Brannon & Nelson, $1,800; Mr. Galina, $200; Alexander, $500.

It is supposed that the fire originated in the act of an incendiary.

Three hundred and twenty rebel prisoners from Arkansas, arrived yesterday, among them Major Sherman, of Forrest's cavalry, Captains Spring, McDonald and Cox. They were sent to St. Louis.

Admiral Porter has issued an order enforcing additional precautions on the part of the guards and marines to prevent the burning of Government steamers by rebel incendiaries. All suspicious persons prowling about the levee, near the Naval Depot, even in the day time, are to be arrested.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13, via CAIRO, Oct. 14, 1863.

Yesterday Col. D. C. Anthony, in command of the 66th Indiana regiment, stationed at Collierville, was attacked about 10 a. m. by from 5,000 to 8,000 rebels, supposed to have been under Chalmers, with five pieces of artillery. Our artillery had gone to assist in the repulse of the previous attack upon Germantown. Gen. Sherman, with the 13th regulars, came up and went immediately into the fight. The rebels demanded the surrender of the place. Sherman replied: "The United States pays me to fight, not to surrender, if you want me come and take me." They did come, and in overwhelming numbers. The fight lasted for three or four hours, when the regulars charged the rebels, well supported, and drove them off the field. The regulars lost 9 killed and 27 wounded. The 66th Ind. lost probably as many.

Sherman's force did not consist of 1,000 men, and was without artillery.

It is reported upon good authority that a rebel force of some importance made an attack on Germantown at about the same time. They demanded the surrender of Collierville and Germantown, nine miles from Collierville. They burned some houses in the former place. No particulars have yet arrived.

Gen. Grant is expected here from below today, supposed to be *en route* for Cairo.

Capt. Geo. A. Williams has succeeded Col. Swayne as Provost Marshal here.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14.—Genls. Carr, Sweeney, and Hatch are pursuing the rebels towards the Tallahatchie, and will punish them severely. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is repaired, and trains passed to-day. I have just learned that Lieut. James ordnance officer on Gen. Sherman's staff, was badly wounded, and Lieut. Gee, 7th Ill. cavalry, was killed in the fight at Colliersville yesterday.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 14.—An official report states that in the recent attack upon our forces at Vidalia, opposite Natchez, the object of the rebels was to capture the negroes recruited for Col. Farran's regiment, and destroy a pontoon train.

The negroes, however had all been transferred to the other side of the river, excepting those doing picket duty, and the pontoon train was awaiting transportation. Farren, with a few men, attacked the enemy so seriously that they had not time to accomplish their object, but in twenty minutes after their first appearance were in full retreat.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

Heavy Skirmishing at Blue Springs.

THE SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 12, 1863.

Heavy skirmishing took place on Saturday with our advance and the rebels. It commenced in the morning and was continued sharply until four o'clock p. m. A charge was then made and the rebels driven back.

The engagement continued till night, the rebels occupying a strong position. We had made preparations for a vigorous attack in the morning, but they evacuated during the night, and on Sunday were falling back.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about seventy wounded, now in hospital, and six killed. These are of the 4th division, 23d corps.

I have not obtained the list of killed of the 9th corps, and have no estimate of the ultimate demoralization or capture of Jones who will make desperate resistance.

There is increased excitement to-day by a raid in Strawberry Plains, and another by Scott, from Athens via Montgomery is known.

We expect activity by the rebels, and some annoyance, but fear nothing but interference with our forage trains. The rebels hold Athens, and our advance are at Sweetwater again.

The following is a list of killed and wounded in Gen. Shackleford's division:

The 7th O. V. C.—Private Levi Tille, Co. K, 7th Ohio V. C.; Private Frank Grower, Co. E, 2d Tenn.; Private Samuel F. Winn, Co. E, 2d Tenn.; Mason Barker, Co. M, 2d O. V. C.

WOUNDED.

Private Adam Strahle, Co. M, 2d O. V. C.; Private Jas Robbins, Co. E, 2d O. V. C.; Private E. Bansford, Co. A, 2d O. V. C.; Private O. P. Brookins, Co. B, 2d O. V. C.; Corp. E. M. Greenway, Co. I, 2d Tenn.; Private H. Blankenship, Co. F, 9th Mich. Cav.; Private Abolitath Hall, Co. L, 2d Tenn.; Private W. F. Winn, Co. —, 2d Tenn.

To-morrow we anticipate rumors and a raid by Vallandigham's friends, with a view to interfere with the soldiers vote.

The Pirate Florida.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A letter from Brest, via the Africa, dated September 29th, says: "The Florida has finished her repairing in the French Government dock and gone into a mercantile harbor, where she was refitting. She would go into the roadstead in about a week, but would not be ready for sea for three weeks or a month. The Federal steamer Kearsage continued at Brest, awaiting coal. It has been pointed out that twenty four hours must elapse after the sailing of one vessel before the othe other will be allowed to depart."

The Rebel Blockade Runner.

HALIFAX, Oct. 13.—The Rebe has several [illegible]

The Late Victory.

Latest from the Battle Fields.

Ohio Gives Brough—120,000 maj.
Pennsylvania for Curtin by—30.000
Iowa Against Tuttle by—20.000
Indiana Thoroughly for the Union.
Federal Triumph in Nebraska.
Baltimore Gives a Union Victory.

THE PEOPLE STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.

FROM OHIO.

From Cincinnati.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14—1:30 a. m., 1863.

I have sent you such returns as have been received up to this hour. They embrace perhaps one-third of the vote of the State, but they tell the whole story. Brough's majority cannot be less than 50,000—it may reach 60,000, or even 70,000.

It is the most emphatic and crushing judgement ever passed upon any public man, and the party who supported him in this county. It will prove a heavy blow to the rebels.

Besides annihilating Vallandigham, it *emphatically endorses Gen. Burnside and his Order No. 38*—the President, emancipation and negro soldier policy, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the policy and practices of the Administration generally.

It is a victory which the people can dwell upon with pleasure, and will give new vigor and determination to our soldiers in front of the enemy. Vallandigham must continue to sit upon the borders watching and waiting, and Oh, where is "My Maryland" Dick and his 50,000 men?

The streets are vocal with the shouts of the rejoicing loyal hearts. Secretary Chase has just made a stirring speech to an immense crowd, from the balcony of the Burnett House.

Everybody is happy who deserves to be. The Legislature will be four to one for the Union.

The majority in Cincinnati for Brough will be close up to 7,000.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Hamilton county gives Brough 6,360 majority. In twenty-nine counties Brough has 37,316 majority—gain over last year, 28,289.

In thirty-nine counties, Brough 49,214 majority—gain 37,932.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1863.

We have returns from thirty-two counties in Ohio. The net Union majority is forty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-two, being an Union gain of THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND NINE.

Vallandigham, so far, has carried only four counties, and in these there are Union gains.

The majority on the home vote will reach seventy thousand.

I send you the following additional returns from this State, with what I sent last evening. They embrace forty-eight counties—fully two-thirds of the vote of the State.

These counties show a Union majority of about 32,000—a gain of about 44,000 votes.

Taking these as a basis of calculation, Brough's majority will be from 55,000 to 60,000 on the home vote. The soldiers' vote will run it up from 90,000 to 100,000.

Ashtabula Brough, 4,200—gain 1,600.
Athens, Brough, 1,700—gain 1,600.
Hamilton, 6,700—gain 8,500.
Medina, 1,827—gain 600.
Fayetteville, Brough, 650—gain 825.
Gallion, Brough, 1,379—gain 821.
Sandusky, Vallandigham, 72—gain 467.
Clermont, Brough, 75—gain 645.
Highland, Brough, 450—gain 842.
Clarke, Brough, 1,716—gain 700.
Warren, Brough, 2,300—gain 700.
Wayne, Vallandigham, 50—gain 300.
Logan, Brough, 1,041—gain 602.
Vinton, Vallandigham, 140—gain 286.
Jackson, Brough, 385—gain 419.
Mahoning, Brough, 500—gain 366.
Allen, Vallandigham, 210—gain 600.
Pickaway—Vallandigham, 80—gain 550.
Greene, Brough, 1,778—gain 750.
Auglaize, Vallandigham, 600—gain 597.
Hamlin, Brough, 300—gain 486.
Miami, Brough, 1,400—gain 1,000.
Wyandotte, Brough, 32—gain 529.
Crawford, Vallandigham, 1,041—gain 286.
Ashland, Vallandigham, 174—gain 262.
Montgomery, Brough, 60—gain 533.
Morgan, Brough, 784—gain 427.
Licking, Vallandigham, 469—gain 782.
Jefferson, Brough, 1,880—gain—1,149.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1863.

The official vote on Governor in this city is as follows:

FIRST WARD—Brough 756; Vallandigham 492.
SECOND WARD—Brough 665; Vallandigham 190.
THIRD WARD—Brough 890; Vallandigham 541.
FOURTH WARD—Brough 365; Vallandigham 782.
FIFTH WARD—Brough 791; Vallandigham 254.
SIXTH WARD—Brough 537; Vallandigham 512.
SEVENTH WARD—Brough 867; Vallandigham 356.
EIGHTH WARD—Brough 1,382; Vallandigham 810.
NINTH WARD—Brough 576; Vallandigham 961.
TENTH WARD—Brough 1,226; Vallandigham 465.
ELEVENTH WARD—Brough 1,335; Vallandigham 535.
TWELFTH WARD—Brough 2,049; Vallandigham 1,165.
THIRTEENTH WARD—Brough 854; Vallandigham 679.
FOURTEENTH WARD—Brough 971; Vallandigham 309.
FIFTEENTH WARD—Brough 1,409; Vallandigham 498.
SIXTEENTH WARD—Brough 1,273; Vallandigham 673.
SEVENTEENTH WARD—Brough 418; Vallandigham 159.
Total: Brough 15,932; Vallandigham 9,456.

Brough's majority in this city will be exactly 6,476. The total vote polled is 25,388. The various townships in this county will give Brough 277 majority, making a total of 6,753 in the county.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TIPTON, MO., Oct. 14, 1863.

Six hundred of Shelby's men are four miles above Syracuse making for the railroad and an exit south. Maj. Brown's command, about 800, are marching on them to head them off. The United States forces are within four miles of a collision. I leave for there immediately by special train.

From Cleveland.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Oct. 14, 1863.

You have the returns from the State as far as heard from, in your dispatches by the Associated Press.

Enough that Brough is grandly and triumphantly elected. Copperheads are scarce to-day, and blue as the waters of the lake.

The Union men will have a grand celebration here on Saturday night. A meeting of preparation was held this evening. The ratification will be a splendid one.

Secretary Chase and Governor Brough are expected to be present. The city will be brilliantly illuminated. After the long and arduous campaign, the Union men are settling down to the enjoyment of their victory.

It is reported that Brough has received a congratulatory dispatch from President Lincoln.

From Tuscarawas County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., Oct. 14.

Tuscarawas county gave Brough 100 majority. Last fall it went Copperhead 1,100; gain 1,200. Won't that do?

Carroll county, Ohio, Brough's majority 584, being a gain of 460 since last fall.

From Vanwert County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VANWERT, Vanwert Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1863.

Vanwert county a tie—gain one hundred and sixty-six for Brough. Vanwert town one hundred and fifty-six for Brough—gain forty-six.

From Wayne County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 14.

Seven townships counted out give a gain of four hundred and five for Brough. Large gains are reported from other townships. There will be a gain of seven or eight hundred for Brough in the county.

From Richland County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 14.

Richland county gives Vallandigham a majority of four hundred, being a Republican gain of four hundred and fifty. With the soldiers' vote we elect our whole ticket.

From Wyandott County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 14.

[illegible]

How the Soldiers Vote.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 13, 1863.

The soldiers vote for Governor is: In the 100th O. V. I., Brough, 296; Vallandigham, 10; 104th O. V., Brough, 475; Vallandigham, 4; 44th O. V. I., Brough, 499; 19th Ohio battery, Brough, 98; Kookles' Ohio battery, Brough, 67; companies C and D, of Dayton 4th, all for Brough.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 13, 1863.

Soldiers' vote at two precincts of the barracks, 627 for Brough and 25 for Vallandigham. Hamilton county soldiers, 127 for Brough, and 3 for Vallandigham. Hospitals 8 and 8, 121 for Brough.

The soldiers from Montgomery and Hamilton were all for Brough.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 14, 1863.

Soldiers' vote in the 118th OHIO VOLS.—Brough, 342; Vallandigham, 160.

ELEVENTH O. V.—Brough, 464; Vallandigham, 24.

FORTY-FIFTH O. V.—350 for Brough. Other regiments not heard from.

The rebels are still falling back. Shackleford is in pursuit. Jones has again eluded us.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The vote of the Ohio soldiers in the invalid corps here, at the Elmira barracks was taken to-day, and it resulted in 62 votes for Brough and 1 for Vallandigham.

From Stark County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CANTON, OHIO, Oct. 14, 1863.

In Stark County, nine townships, Brough gains 900 on last year. His majority will not be less than 600 in the county.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

From Philadelphia.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.

Nothing has been heard from the interior to change the conviction that Curtin is elected by a decisive majority—probably 30,000, calculating the matter cooly. Admitting that Berks gives 6,500 for Woodward, and Northampton 3,000, it is possible that the Union men may get but 25,000, but it may be more than 25,000. The number is in doubt.

Ohio has done better, but her candidate was more notoriously disloyal, and her soldiers were allowed to vote.

The delight in Brough's triumph is almost equal to that in Curtin's.

Senator Wilson made a strong speech on Tuesday night from the Press Office, to an immense crowd. Col. Forney spoke eloquently and closed with an earnest tribute to John Brown. Two thousand people singing the John Brown hymn, passed up Chestnut street and Sixth.

The colored regiment which left for the war to-day, received an enthusiastic farewell from the people. Abolitionism you may judge is triumphant in Philadelphia.

The Copperheads are stubborn. The returns come in very slowly, and they claim that a full report will show a Democratic success.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Philadelphia gives 6,500 majority for Curtin. Lehigh, to complete, gives Woodward 1,300 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The following are reliable:

	Curtin.	Woodward.
Philadelphia	8,000	....
Lancaster	6,000	....
Cambria	[illegible]	....
Dauphin	1,200	....
Berks	....	8,000
Luzerne	[illegible]	....
Chester	[illegible]	....
Allegheny	8,000	....
Bradford	3,500	....
Butler	400	....
Crawford	2,000	....
Lehigh	....	200
Monroe	....	1,500

Scattering towns in other counties severally show large Union gains. So far as heard from, Curtin gains 16,000. The Union majority in the State is about 30,000.

FROM IOWA.

From Desmoines.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, IOWA, Oct. 14.

From returns received from the several counties, up to nine o'clock this evening, it is estimated that W. M. Stone, Union candidate for Governor, and his associates upon the State ticket, are elected by fifteen thousand majority on the home vote.

The vote of the soldiers will be light, owing to the widely scattered condition of the regiments; but whatever it may be, it will be cast nearly solidly for the Union ticket.

From Dubuque.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Oct. 13, 1863.

Dubuque county gives Tuttle about 1,050 majority—a Union gain of 500.

The Union men are rejoicing over the splendid result. Buchanan county 250 majority for Stone—a Union gain of 200. Iowa county 500 majority for Stone—a gain of 400. Blackhawk county 780 majority for Stone—411 gain. Delaware county 500 for Stone—150 gain.

DES MOINES, Oct. 14.—The following are majorities for Col. Stone, for Governor: Pottawatomie co. 150, Polk co. 200, Dallas co. 268, Jones co. 500, Blackhawk co. 750, Delaware co. 509, Buchanan co. 300, Cass co. 80, Jasper co. 470, Guthrie co. 15, Warren co. 425, Marshall co. 500, Madison co. 175, Linn co. 1000, Clinton co. 400, Tremont co. 120, Poweskie co. 150, Wells co. 130, Muscatine co. 355, Scott co. 900, Des Moines co. 350, Henry co 1,200, Lee co. 20, Jefferson co. 150.

The following are majorities for Tuttle: Dubuque co. 1,050, Wapello co., far as heard from, 125.

How the Greybeards Vote.

MUSCATINE, Oct. 14.—The Iowa 37th, Greybeard Regiment, stationed at Alton, give Stone 500, Tuttle 30.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct 14.—Three townships in Delaware county give Stone 284 majority. Eight companies of the 18th Iowa Regiment, at Springfield, Mo., give Stone 267, Tuttle 6.

The Victory at Cairo.

CAIRO, Oct. 14.—Whole number of votes cast by sailors on the Clara Dolson, 71—66 for Brough, 4 for Vallandigham, 1 fraudulent. Included in this number, 9 are yet in the box for want of blanks—the 4 for Brough, the 4 for Vallandigham, and the one fraudulent.

The 30 counted represented 38 votes from Hamilton county, 35 of them full tickets, 3 the half ticket.

No other county had more than 3 votes.

At the post hospital 40 Iowa votes were cast, 38 for Stone, 2 for Tuttle.

FROM INDIANA.

From Noble County.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

KENDALLVILLE, Oct. 14.—Noble county six hundred Union majority.

FROM NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Oct. 14.—Nebraska elects a large majority of Union members of the Legislature.

The House will stand at least 27 out of 39. Also a Union Council—8 Union, 5 Democrats.

The Union Territorial Auditor and Treasurer met with no opposition at the election yesterday.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—The vote for City Council to-day was very light. There was no opposition except a few independent candidates. All the regular nominees were elected except in the Seventh and Twentieth Wards, where independents were elected. All are unconditional Union men.

THE SALE OF A NEW BOOK FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR Sick and Wounded Soldiers! THE GOSPEL OF HARMONY FOR HUMANITY, BY MRS. E. GOODRICH WILLARD, is a new book full of new thoughts of the utmost importance to woman in the present and coming era of the world—an era in which woman will be redeemed from the "original curse of man's dominion over her." This little book is read and re-read, over and over again, by many who open its pages. Mrs. WILLARD will give the proceeds of its sale for three months to the Sanitary Commission of Chicago, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. For sale by [illegible] WALSH'S, [illegible]. All orders from the country should be directed to Mrs. E. O. WILLARD, care of Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill. If any further reference is needed by the public, Mr. James E. Tuttle, Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago, Ill., has authorized us to use his name, and will answer any inquiries.

CHICAGO LAUNDRY. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

LET THE AUTUMN DAY PRODUCE [illegible] And let Nature's feast be spread [illegible] But do not delay to go to EVERITT'S Art Gallery for Cartes de Visites, at only $2.00 per doz. [illegible] MAY BIAS, Agent.

LET POETS SING OF EASTERN CLIMES, And golden sunset hours, Of shady nooks And babbling brooks, Of beautiful orange bowers; Yet still to me Nature sweet shall be (A joy no wealth can buy,) Are the Cartes de Visites I procured at SHAW'S, only $3 a dozen.

CHICAGO MUSEUM. Great Success of the GHOST Piece. THE DOOM OF DESTINY! Ghosts appear seven times! Come and see the Museum to the Stereopticon! Admission, 25 cts.

THOSE PURE CALIFORNIA WINES Are at last received and the prices are low. They are just the thing for medical use. The PORT is particularly fine. [illegible]

$2,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS, On Real Estate security in this city. [illegible] 51 Dearborn street.

HORSES. HORSES FOR SALE. Hack, Saddle, Express, Dray and Buggy Horses for sale on Twenty-third street, between Michigan and Indiana avenues, near Ellsworth Place, two blocks from Hitch's Hotel; also two blocks east of Government Corral.

NOTICE.—To the original Subscribers of the Chicago Philharmonic Society. The adjourned annual meeting of the members of the Chicago Philharmonic Society will be held at the office of John V Le Moyne, Esq., No. 50 Dearborn street (over the office of the Chicago Evening Journal,) this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. E. L. HINCKMAN, President. JOHN G. SHORTALL, Secretary, Pro. Tem.

BY HUGH ALEXANDER, AUCTIONEER, 109 DEARBORN STREET. Furniture and Household Goods at Auction, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 9½ o'clock, at 51 West Van Buren street, corner of Clinton.

ATTENTION PHOTOGRAPHERS.—The Northwestern Photographic Society will hold its regular meeting next Friday evening, October 16th, at A. Hesler's Art Gallery, 113 Lake street. A prompt attendance is expected from all members, as business of interest will be brought before the society. D. F. TERRILL, Secretary.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY.—The Saturday Evening Soirees of the Academy will commence on Saturday, the 17th inst. Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. School Soirees, every Tuesday and Saturday evenings. J. EDWIN MARTINE.

WANTED In all parts of the West, active, reliable persons to aid in the introduction of Willson's School and Family Readers and Charts. Apply to JOHN H. ROLFE, General Agent for the West, at 112 South Clark street, Chicago, or address by mail P. O. Box 2590. This presents to Booksellers, School Officers, Teachers and others a first-rate opportunity to secure liberal compensation for their efforts, while co-operating in putting into use by far the most valuable, interesting and instructive series of works of the kind ever published. A Pamphlet of 48 pages, containing sample pages of the Books, Testimonials, Prices, &c, will be sent to any address on application, or a full set of the books, embracing a Speller, Primer and Five Readers, will be sent by mail or express charges pre-paid, to any person desiring to examine them, on receipt of $1.50, being one-half the retail price of the series. J. H. ROLFE also desires the co-operation of the same classes of persons in the introduction of the Spencerian Copy Books, Atwater's School Government, School Furniture and Apparatus, Pelton's Outline Maps, Dr. Cutler's Books and Plates, &c., &c. He is taking orders at the manufacturer's best rates, for Reddick's celebrated Wood and Cork Faucets and Writing Fluids and for [illegible] superior Black Board Surface, to be put on by the inventor, at very reasonable rates.

A GRAND EXHIBITION WILL be given at the CHICAGO GYMNASIUM, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, on which occasion Mr. E. R. Olmsted will rival the famous Dr. Winship in lifting. Good music in attendance. Tickets can be had at the hall, or at Bauer's Music Store.

A CARD.—Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery. Having devoted the last 10 years to this important specialty, and having, during that time successfully conducted a very extensive practice, I with confidence offer my services to persons afflicted with diseases of the Eye or Ear, with the assurance that if, on examination, I find a case incurable, I will frankly inform the patient of the fact. The institution at Rochester, N. Y., which was under my management for ten years, is now in charge of my brother, Dr. Walter Walker. J. S. WALKER, M. D., Office, 117 South Clark Street. Chicago, Oct. 12, 1863.

TAILOR'S FRATERNAL UNION.—A special meeting of the Tailor's Fraternal Union, will be held on Thursday, Oct. 15th, at 8 P. M. Members are requested to attend, as business of great importance will be brought before the Society. By order of the President.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK No. 8 CLARK STREET, LOOMIS BLOCK, Near South Water street. Bank of Savings, Deposit, Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Collection. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on savings when left for a stated time. Books are opened to receive subscriptions for stock in the National Bank of Chicago at this office and at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, J. F. Beaty. Hon. J. P. REYNOLDS, L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. BOARD OF REFERENCES.—C. H. McCormick, Esq.; Frederick Letz; Jas. C. Fargo; Jas. McPherson, Esq.; J. F. Beaty, Sec'y; B. R. Ward, Esq.; Hon. J. M. Wilson; L. P. Hilliard; Geo. Elmore; Cyrus Cummings, N. Y.; O. W. Child, N. Y.

I WANT A ROOM FOR PACKING PURPOSES. A CLEAN NICE BUSINESS. A room or a store 30x30 or 40x80. Address "Store," Tribune office.

NOTICE TO PLOW MANUFACTURERS.—By order of Committee there will be another Convention of Plow Makers at La Salle, Illinois, on Tuesday October the 20th, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., to agree upon uniform terms of sale &c., for the coming spring trade. All plow makers will find it to their interest to be present, and are earnestly invited to meet with us. T. D. BREWSTER, D. BRADLEY, CHAS. H. DEERE, Com.

STOLEN. $100 REWARD. Stolen from Hathaway's Livery Stable, Rockford, Ill., TUESDAY, Oct. 13, a pair of Dark "bob tail" Chestnut Horses, well matched, prompt drivers, carry heads well up, 15½ hands high, with short thin tails. Off horse has a white stripe in the face, left eye rather dull, and is some knee sprung. Had on a new harness very light, curb bit in off horses bridle, carriage square box, newly painted, dark green color, square panels, old leather top, (adjustable,) dark brown lining, with a few small round patches in back curtain, plain dash, no plating. $50 reward for the recovery of the property and $50 for the thief. Telegraph or write to GEO. W. HATHAWAY, Rockford, Illinois. They have probably been taken into Northern Iowa.

MEN'S Fashionable and Well Made CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, CONSISTING OF The Latest Styles of French and English Cassimeres and Beavers, Which we have made in the English Walking Coat, Sacque, and Paletot styles. Also Pants and Vests of every quality and pattern—the style and workmanship of all of which is not surpassed by any house engaged in the trade here OR IN NEW YORK. OUR STOCK OF OVERCOATS Is immense, embracing everything, from common to the most superb ENGLISH BEAVERS. We would say to all who are in need of any goods in our line, that as regards Price, Style and Variety, we are prepared to offer such inducements at our store as will make it to the interest of every man to call at our establishment before buying elsewhere. DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner of Randolph and State Streets.

A GENERAL INVITATION. We have just opened a magnificent stock of Parian Images, Busts, &c., And we cordially invite all to call and examine them whether they wish to purchase or not. GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 96 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Imitation Russian Iron, Cauldrons and Sugar Kettles, Fruit Can Tops and Bottoms, Stamped and Japanned Tinware, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING, The Largest Stock West of New York. BOYS' OVERCOATS, Of over a hundred different qualities, and made in all the different styles. BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, of Every Color, BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS AND BOYS' DRESS SUITS, of all Colors and Qualities. Over three hundred different styles, so that not one in a hundred can fail to be suited in every respect, as regards price. It is Our Full Determination to Allow no House to Compete with us. YOUTHS' COATS, PANTS, VESTS And OVERCOATS, Of every quality and color of Cassimeres, Cloths, French Tricots and Beavers. We are satisfied that all will find it to their interest to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. All Goods warranted as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner of Randolph and State Streets. N. B.—Pieces furnished to match our goods.

DR. JAMES, FORMERLY OF JAMES' HOSPITAL, Custom House Street, New Orleans, La. ESTABLISHED IN 1850, NOW OF 86 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC MERCURIAL, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS. [illegible] Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the medical faculty and professors of medical colleges, &c. Those afflicted should apply immediately and be cured. Remember Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 86 Randolph, between State and Dearborn sts. Office open from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. Consultations invariable.

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HAY! HAY! [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

THE VICTORY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The influence of the glorious victories of the Union cause in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iowa will be felt far outside of the States in which Tuesday's contests were waged. In all the country—in the North where loyal hearts have been waiting with anxiety that no assurances could still, and in the South where treason was waiting the promised and expected aid from the other treason in the free States, the surge of this great popular demonstration in favor of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic will make its presence and influence known—in the South working discouragement and despondency in the stoutest adherents of the rebel cause, and in the North arousing and awaking to new enthusiasm and new effort all loyal but doubting men who have been despondent before. In the field the soldiers who have endured so much, and are willing to risk even death for the preservation of the institutions that they and we defend—the soldiers upon whom all the arts and enginery of treason have been plied—the soldiers who have been turning eager glances and waiting ears to the North for the sight of the coming hosts and the sound of victory—will make all rebeldom shake with their shouts when the assurance travels from army to army, and from camp to camp, that their labors, their sacrifices, their heroism, their wounds and their blood have not been tendered to their imperiled country in vain; that the heart of the North beats in unison with their hearts; that the great principles for which they took the field are still firmly and triumphantly upheld, and that the American citizen has still a country and a Government outside the camp. In Europe, too, where the attempt to create the belief that Lincoln is a tyrant and his Administration an unmitigated despotism, supported only by the bayonet, has been industriously and persistently made, and where sympathy with the "oppressed masses" of the North vies in its manifestations with the same feeling for the pirates of the South, this unpurchased and untrammeled declaration of four great States, in favor by unprecedented majorities, of the President, of his Administration, of his policy and of his measures, will fall like an avalanche upon the hopes that the partisans of the rebellion have suffered to grow up. The verdict of the great political communities that have just spoken will be heard in every Cabinet and by every politician of Europe, as a warning that, for all purposes of aggression and defence, the Free States, are a unit and their flag a sacred symbol that no power shall insult. It is another and a prolonged guaranty of peace, the value of which in a crisis where a feather may turn the scale, we cannot overlook.

We congratulate our readers that, on the part of the friends of the Union, there was in the hot canvass which preceded Tuesday's work, no concealment of the measures to which the Government is indubitably committed, and no attempt to dodge or deny their significance. The battle, on their part, was openly fought against a treacherous and well-ambushed foe. They avowed and defended the rightfulness and necessity of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, the propriety of enforcing the Conscription and Tax laws, of making confiscation of rebel property, wherever found, a means of partially defraying the expenses of the war, and of calling to our aid, in squelching the infamous rebellion, all the means the use of which civilized warfare will justify, including the organization of negro troops and the destruction, by the military power, of that infernal institution out of which the rebellion sprung. On all these, the voices of our speakers and the utterances of our journals were loud and emphatic. There was not a man in the four States who did not know, when his ballot was cast for the Union ticket, just what that ballot meant. The result is hence doubly gratifying—a triple victory over the secessionists of the South, their partisans of the North, and the doubting and hesitating of our own organization, who hardly dare be called "Union," lest, in the next breath, they should also be dubbed "Abolitionist" or "Radical." It was the radical policy—the Lincoln policy—the only true Union policy—that was discussed, and it was that which won; and to its frank avowal much of the victory is due. The people expressed their want for a vigorous prosecution of the war—for the war with all the accessories and collaterals necessary to make it culminate in victory!

Friends of the Union take heart! The sacred cause for which the country has taken up arms has outlived the dangers by which it was environed. The people, lately torn and distracted by the doubts and fears that attend great crises, deluded, a portion of them, by the old partisan leaders upon whom they were accustomed to rely, uncertain where to look for the rock of safety in the sea of danger, have, as we had abiding faith that they would, planted themselves upon the ground that duty and patriotism bid them occupy; and be the results of the coming campaign ever so adverse, we believe that their faith will never more be shaken. For all that their country demands, they may be depended upon to the end. In their expressed determinations, we see visions that would have gladdened the heart of a prophet—the war prosecuted to a speedy and triumphant end; a country reunited in the fellowship that is now denied, and redeemed by a baptism of blood from the curse that its monster crime has entailed; and a people free, to the last man, no matter what his condition, birth-place or color—free, prosperous and happy, at once the wonder and the instructor of the nations! What a glorious outlook as the result of one's day's glorious work!

THE HUMILIATION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

It is not often that England and France are compelled to knuckle under, and eat humble pie, in their diplomatic correspondence with any of the great Powers of Europe. England likes to hector, and to bully; glories in humiliating her enemies, and is not at all particular about sacrificing her friends, when her self-interest is at stake—but she does not at all relish being served with that kind of sauce herself; and France, although she is a little more courteous and chivalrous in her attitude and behaviour, is not a whit more conscientious than England of the rights of others, or more slow to resent an imagined insult, or a trumped up wrong.

We confess to a sort of grim pleasure and satisfaction, therefore, when we find these cunning and overreaching Powers checkmated in their knavery, and humiliated to boot, before all the world, for not having wit enough to sustain their own frauds. This is precisely the case just now, with England the bully, and France the gentlemanly Mephistopheles of Europe. They have for months past, been playing a deceitful and hectoring game with Russia, respecting her management of Poland, demanding of her that she shall govern that people according to constitutional law. Notes have been addressed to her signed by several Powers conjointly, at the head of which were the names of the two [illegible] spoken of above. The object of these missives was to expostulate with Russia in the matter of Poland, and they hinted in surly, bull-dog, under tones, that unless she fashioned her course in obedience to their instructions, she might expect to hear further from them.

Russia took it all very coolly, and conceded nothing. She replied, it is true, in deferential terms, but not without dignity, [illegible] great Bear of the North was trifling with them; and to speak truth, they hit the nail straight on the head. She was trifling with them. She wanted to gain time to discover exactly how far England and France meant to go in case she plumply refused to listen to their admonitions.

Her final course would be shaped by this knowledge, and she employed every trick of which she was master to get at it. She strongly suspected what turned out to be the truth, that in spite of these magnanimous professions with regard to Poland, the interfering Powers did'nt care a rush for that country, and only designed to embarrass her. She knew that there was a great divergence of opinion between the principles of the coalition, and took pleasure in increasing it. At last England confessed openly that she would on no account go to war on behalf of Poland. Austria followed the lead, and France was left out in the cold, to risk, unaided, another Moscow, if she liked to follow out the contest into warlike issues.

Then Russia crowed lustily, and this time defiantly. She knew the worst that was to come out of all this bluster, and it was now her turn to bully the bullies. This she did with a vengeance, telling them to mind their own business and leave her's alone. Prince Gortschakoff put the finishing stroke to their utter humiliation and misery by reminding them that Russia had always respected international law, and had never meddled in the internal affairs of other sovereigns—demanding at the same time that the measure she meted out to others should be meted out to her!

The sting of the rejoinder, however, was in its tail; for in conclusion, the Prince, on behalf of Russia, "declines to prolong a discussion which merely developes and confirms the differences of opinion." Russia is used to diplomatic triumphs, but it is not often that she wrests the cudgel out of her opponent's hands, and uses it, as in this instance, so effectually upon their devoted heads. As it is, the biters have been bitten, and the world laughs.

Jacob Ludwig Grimm.

There are some beautiful examples of literary partnership in the history of letters, which go far to redeem authors from the ugly charge of jealousy and selfishness, which is so generally preferred against them. Elliott, the "Corn Law Rhymer," used to say that William and Mary Howitt were affectionately associated in his mind, with the William and Mary shillings of England, so graceful and loving was the sympathy which had bound them together through a long and laborious life. Beaumont and Fletcher, the fine, scholarly dramatists of the Elizabethan era, were also examples of this touching and generous brotherhood; suggesting higher manners, a more chivalrous state of society, and a nobler native character than are common to these grasping days of the chattel.

We are not quite barren of these literary exemplars however, even upon this continent, where the dollar is said to reign supreme, and every man's motto is "each for himself." The two brave old cronies, Morris and Willis, whose names, like their own songs, flow with a ready and natural music from our lips, and refuse to be seperated, are still alive to testify to the reality of friendship, and the noble possibilities of authorship. For upwards of a quarter of a century have these our native bards sung together in the same cage, mutually helping one another, in the thousand nameable and nameless ways which are always open to human generosity.

We suspect it is pretty much the same all the world over, and that some men will be better and less selfish than the times—in revenge for outraged virtue, and in order to keep alive the pretty fiction that civilization is growing upwards, and not downwards, like the tail of a maternal cow. At all events, when doubt is heaviest, and faith in the agreements and concords of man with man, is at its lowest ebb, and ready to give up the ghost, some good deed, like a gleam of sunlight shot across the abyss of darkness, or some good fellow with an auroral face, dropping the dews of the morning from his ambrosial locks, comes to us without bell, revealing to us a sudden infinity of hope, and putting us once more into a good conceit of ourselves and of all the world.

It is all the more pleasant to hear of the persistent agreement of authors through a long series of years engaged in the same work, and brought together, whether or no, cheek by jowl, in all sorts of moods, because everybody has an ill-natured grudge against this class of men, and will have it that nobody can work with them, and that they find it hard lines to work even by themselves. We are glad to quote our instances and justify the guild against these vulgar outsiders. These instances are commoner than they seem, more numerous than they show themselves on the records of biography.

This very day we read in the foreign newspapers of the death of a very notable example, who, for more than fifty years had been the literary coadjutor of his own brother—a very remarkable fact, Mrs. Grundy will observe,—for when did brothers, or near relatives, of any sort, ever agree? And yet this man wrought so faithfully and unreservedly with his nearest relative that he often did not care to put his name to his own literature—but let it pass for his brother's, as if they had one common mind between them, and no individual ambition after distinction.

This man was Jacob Ludwig Grimm, well known all over Europe for his profound erudition and scholarship, his archælogical researches, his philological investigations, and his charming juvenile stories. His brother William, his partner and co-laborer, died not long ago—and now we learn that he also has gone over to the majority—that he died September 19th of this year, in Berlin.

"The Brothers Grimm," are as well known by this designation of them, as Damon and Pythias. They lived long, worthily and happily. Jacob was in his 79th year when the starry veil was uplifted for his departure, and the august company of the spirits of the mighty dead welcomed him to immortality. His life was not much chequered by public events, nor did he take an active part in public concerns. He was a servant of the intellect, and devoted his labors to the good of mankind. He was born January 4th, 1785, and begun his career by studying law under Savigny, whom he accompanied to Paris in 1805, to aid him in exploring libraries for rare books and manuscripts. In the following year he returned to Cassel and was appointed Secretary of War. This office threw some spare time upon his hands, and he improved it by studying the literature of the Middle Ages, and especially mediæval German literature. When Westphalia was created into a kingdom in 1808, he was appointed royal librarian. The fates seemed to throw themselves on the side of his genius, and help him in all manner of ways. From 1816 to 1830 he held the office of librarian at Cassel, when, having equipped himself for the grand life which he was hereafter destined to lead, he was appointed Professor and Librarian at Gottingen. Here, for the seven subsequent years, he distinguished himself, and roused the enthusiasm of his native land, by his lectures on the antiquities of the German language, literature and law.

He was a brave citizen, as well as a great scholar, and like all the German people, was ever true to the cause, and the principles, of human liberty. In 1837 he was one of the seven professors who signed the protest against the abolition of the Constitution by the King of Hanover; and for this patriotic act he was deprived of his office and banished from the kingdom. During his exile he wrote a tract on the subject styled, "*Jacob Grimm über seine Entlassung Basel*, 1838." Such a man could not long remain in obscurity; and accordingly, he was called to Berlin in 1841, as member of the Academy of Sciences, and as Professor. In 1846 he presided over the assemblies of German philologists in Frankfort. He sat in the National Assembly in 1848, and in that of Gotha in 1849, voting with the moderate liberal party.

His books form a library of themselves, and we have no space even to enumerate their titles. His influence upon the literature of his country has been radical and extensive. His chief aim was to evolve the spirit of the Germanic nations from their literature, laws, customs, faiths, and poetry, to measure thereby the depth and breadth of their spiritual life. Scholarship with him, and indeed with all the great German scholars and thinkers, was not a mere matter of [illegible] standing, [illegible] knowledge, accumulated merely for its own sake, as it was in many notable English examples [illegible], to wit; but it was collected as the [illegible] for [illegible] law; as a [illegible] for the extension of the spiritual dominion of the soul. He was the steady foe of [illegible] and the [illegible] of truth. His greatest [illegible] are all subjective, and throughout [illegible] writings we can trace a profound reverence. It was in [illegible] the lawgiver. His thoughts are often clothed in the richest garments, and decorated with the brightest jewels of the imagination. He was essentially a poet, and poetry to him was not a calling, but a life, and the giver of life. The brothers Grimm will go hand in hand to immortality.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The November Elections.

The Full List of Nominations.

NEW YORK.

The State election takes place on Tuesday, November 3, when a Secretary of State, Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, and Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eight Justices of the Supreme Court, two Judges of the Superior Court, Register, Supervisors, and Police Justices in New York city, County Judges, Treasurers, and Surrogates in most of the counties, and members of the Senate and Assembly will be voted for. The State tickets in nomination are:

	Union.	Cop.
Sec'y of State	C. M. Depew	D. R. St. John
State Controller	L. Robinson	S. E. Church
Att'y General	Gen. Cochrane	M. B. Champlain
State Treasurer	G. W. Schuyler	W. B. Lewis
State Engineer	W. B. Taylor	V. R. Richmond
Canal Commiss'r	B. F. Bruce	W. W. Wright
Ins. of St. Prisons	J. K. Bates	D. B. McNeill
Judge Ct Appeals	H. R. Selden	W. F. Allen

WISCONSIN.

The issue in this State is War and Anti-War. A full State ticket is to be elected. The Union party proclaim, in unmistakable terms their resolve to stand by the Administration till the rebellion is crushed, while the Democrats are as disloyal as they dare be, with any hope of carrying the people with them. The War Democrats have bolted the Copperhead ticket. Wisconsin allows her soldiers to vote, so the result can hardly be doubtful. Elections first Tuesday in November. Here are the nominations:

	Union.	Cop.
Governor	Jas. T. Lewis	Henry L. Palmer
Lieut. Governor	Wyman Spooner	Nelson Dewey
Secretary of State	L. Fairchild	Emil Rothe
State Treasurer	S. D. Hastings	Chas. S. Benton
B'k Comptroller	W. H. Ramsay	H. S. Pierrepont
Attorney Gen'l	Winfield Smith	Eleazer Wakely
Supt Pub Instruc	J. L. Pickard	Volney French
State Pris Com'r	Henry Cordier	John R. Bohan

MARYLAND.

The issue in this State is between emancipation and the preservation of slavery. No State ticket has been nominated by the Copperheads, most of whom will vote for the Conditional Union candidates for State officers and for Congress. Election first Wednesday in November.

	Unconditional Union.	Conditional Union.
Controller	H. H. Goldsborough	S. S. Maffit
Com'r Land Office	Wm. L. Seabrook	

CONGRESS.

Dist.		
I	John A. J. Creswell	*John W. Crisfield
II	*Edwin H. Webster	
III	Henry Winter Davis	Thomas Swann
IV	Frank Thomas	
V	John C. Holland	Charles B. Calvert. Benjamin G. Harris

George W. Israel, Ind. Union.

*Renominated.

The five Unconditional Union candidates are all pledged to vote for an Administration candidate for Speaker. Of the others, Thos. Swann has also declared himself in favor of emancipation in the State.

DELAWARE

Elects a member of Congress on the second Tuesday in November, in the place of Wm. Temple, deceased. The nominees are:

Union—Hon. Nathaniel B. Smithers.
Democrat—Charles Brown.

MINNESOTA.

After many declinations, the Copperheads in this State have succeeded in getting enough candidates to serve to fill up their ticket. The Unionists have no doubt of their success, as the "Democratic" ticket and platform are repudiated by most of the leading men and press of the party in Minnesota. Election, second Tuesday in November. The nominees:

	Republican Union.	Copperheads.
Gov.	Stephen Miller	H. T. Welles
Lieut. Gov.	C. D. Sherwood	Jas. S. Norris
Sec'y of State	D. Blakely	A. Coggswell
Auditor of State	Chas. McIlrath	J H McKinney
State Treasurer	Chas. Schaeffer	J. Edelbrock
Attorney Gen	G. E. Cole	W. H. Grant
Clerk Sup. Court	Geo. F. Potter	Jacob Mainzer

WEST VIRGINIA.

The election for three members of Congress and members of the Legislature in this State takes place on the 22d of October. Only in the First Congressional District has a nomination been made by convention. The candidates for Congress are all Union men.

First District—The *Hon. Jacob B. Blair, Wood Co.

Second District—John S. Burdett, Preston Co.

Third District—The Hon. Wm. G. Brown, Wood Co.; the Hon Kilian V. Whaley, Dr. Caldwell, Capt. Comstock, Col. Daniel Frost.

*Renominated.

MASSACHUSETTS

Is the only Eastern State to elect this Fall. Of course, every one knows how the glorious old Commonwealth will go. Election first Tuesday in November. The tickets are:

	Republican	Copperhead
Governor	John A. Andrew	Henry W. Paine
Lieut. Gov.	Joel Hayden	T. F. Plunkett
Sec. Com'w'th	Oliver Warner	F. Prince
Treas. and Receiver Gen.	Henry K. Oliver	Nathan Clark
Attorney Gen.	Dwight Foster	T. H. Sweetser
Auditor	Levi Reed	Moses Bates

MISSOURI.

On the first Tuesday in November Missouri elects her Judges of the Supreme Court. There are two tickets in the field, the Claybanks and Copperheads combining on the conservative nominations:

Radical Emancipation and Union—Judges of Supreme Court—Hon. A. Glover, St. Louis; Arnold Krekel, St. Charles; David Wagner, Lewis.

Conservative—Barton Bates, St. Charles; W. V. N. Bay, St. Louis; Jno. D. S. Dryden, Marion.

OTHER STATES.

New Jersey elects on the first Tuesday in November her county officers; Indiana on the second Tuesday in October, her county officers; and Illinois the same on the first Tuesday in November.

☞ The Georgia *Constitutionalist* before the battle of Chickamauga urged Bragg to strike Rosecrans a crushing blow, giving the following reasons therefor: "We were never more fully convinced than now, of the essential importance of thick, fast and heavy blows from the Confederate armies, in order to give *vitality, system and organization to the peace men*, and to unloose the fierce impulses of the enthralled and terrorized people. Mr. Vallandigham himself, as we have heard, most EMPHATICALLY DECLARED THAT THE SUCCESS OF SOUTHERN ARMS ALONE COULD GIVE STRENGTH AND CONSISTENCY TO THE PEACE MOVEMENT."

Well, Bragg struck his blow, and the "terrorized people" have "unloosed their fierce impulses" at the polls. But the peace movement has not received much "strength or consistency." The impulses are slightly in the opposite direction.

☞ One of the leading rebel organs not long since declared that it is to the last degree essential, that the Confederate armies win one or more decisive battles within the next ninety or sixty days. If Johnston and Bragg can defeat Rosecrans and Burnside, Charleston still holding out, or if Lee, with his recruited army, can defeat Meade with all the aid of his new conscripts, demoralized and disaffected as they are represented, then we may expect the most favorable result in the Ohio election and Lincoln Congress. But unless something of that kind is accomplished speedily, then a long farewell to peace party—Vallandigham will be defeated, and Wood and his party paralyzed, or overawed in Congress, and peace postponed indefinitely, without foreign aid.

The Copperhead Colonizers.

One of the Illinois Copperheads who were captured at Richmond, Indiana, while on their way to Ohio to vote, had in his possession the following letter, directed to a citizen of Ohio. We append a copy, the original being retained by the police authorities of Wayne county, viz:

DEAR B——: I met you at Mendota last Friday, and we rode together to Galesburg. You remember the whole topic of our conversation. I now send you some of the friends. This will be handed you by Mr. A. B. L——, who will report to you fifteen good, reliable Democrats, from about here, who came on to be used to the best advantage. They are all tried men, upon whom you can rely on an emergency. I send them to Dayton, to be distributed as is thought best. Mr. L—— will have the general supervision of the crowd. I have also given Mr. L—— the name of W. H. G——, Esq., of D——. You are acquainted with L——, give him an introduction to Mr. G——. He has also a letter from the —— to Merrick. Another lot from here have gone to Defiance county.

Hurrah for Vallandigham and the good cause.

We have provided all the boys with money to pay their traveling expenses.

Sincerely and truly yours. L—— will tell you who.

The Company here is all O. A. K.

☞ Fifty thousand people of Ohio, will follow Dick Merrick into the deepest [illegible]. You can't catch Dick with any less [illegible]

☞ So long as our importations continue as large as at present, with but few exports, just so long will gold continue at a high premium. We must stop the exports of gold [illegible]

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Imperfect Communication—The Situation—Picket Lines and Rebel Courtesies—The Mountain—Confirmation of Rebel Rumors—Rebel Kilkenny Cats—Burnside—Shelling the Woods—Changes—A New Deal, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 8, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The situation of the contending armies is unchanged. I can compare it to nothing more like than the appearance of two members of the Fancy, who meet in the prize ring prepared for pugilistic encounter. Each stands in opposite sides of the enclosure, viewing with practiced eye the athletic forms and sinewy limbs of his adversary, desiring, yet dreading the conflict. When the survey will be ended, when "time" will be called, and the dreadful contest begin no one knows. Meantime the bottle-holders are selected, the surgeons are on the ground, and the spectators are gathered together. To drop the figure, the two lines are drawn up within musket range, and each holds the other at bay. There is little firing between pickets, and, since the day of the bombardment, there has been little artillery practice, and that little confined altogether to our own side of the line. The enemy are evidently dissatisfied with the result of that first day's bombardment, and have adopted the better plan of saving their ammunition.

ON THE PICKET LINE.

Yesterday I visited the advance picket line, which on the right, the portion I visited, extends along the bank of Chattanooga Creek, and along the outer side of a large tannery, which, until our occupation of Chattanooga, supplied the Confederate army with leather. This tannery is owned by the Bank of Chattanooga, and is one of the most complete establishments of the kind I have ever seen. An excellent steam engine remains uninjured, and the entire works will be undisturbed, unless the rebels attack us at this point, in which event it will be burned. The building is filled between the partitions with cotton and combustibles, duly saturated with turpentine, [illegible] to fire it off whenever a demonstration is made. In the rear of the tannery is another large establishment, a rolling mill for the manufactory of iron rails for the five railroads centering in Chattanooga. The engines and dies are here also intact, and will so remain except in the event mentioned above. From my point of observation the rebels were plainly discerned. The picket line in the front, the reserve in the rear, and still further in the back ground, the white tents, the frowning batteries, and the forests alive with rebel soldiers. A good understanding exists between the pickets. They have abjured the barbarous practice of firing upon each other, and to "stand picket," usually the most hazardous of a soldier's duty, is but little more dangerous than ordinary camp duty. There are often courtesies between the soldiers, and exchanges of newspapers. Until the publication of a recent order, the boys were in the habit of meeting upon mutual ground and chatting quite unreservedly. This has lately been broken up, except so far as exchanging papers, which is permitted under the direction of a commissioned officer. In this visit of mine, the rebels had no papers and could not exchange. They belong to Gen. Longstreet's corps, and pride themselves as belonging to a different and superior race to Bragg's men, whom they contemptuously style "Butternuts." They have an indifferent opinion of their (Bragg's men) fighting qualities, and say that "one of their brigades can whip a whole army of them."

LOOK OUT MOUNTAIN.

When on the picket line, I was two miles nearer the base of Look-Out, and I had on my return a much clearer perception of its wonderful capacities for defense and observation than before. The path up its rocky sides seems more difficult, and I find myself wondering at the enterprise which has drawn up the rugged steeps so many cannon, and planted them where they can hurl death and destruction upon us whenever it pleases them. In some portions the rock stands out bold faced, with huge fissures overgrown by dense undergrowth, extending from base to turret into which one rash step would plunge the unwary into an abyss hundreds of feet deep, whose very darkness made one shudder to gaze upon. The mountain is approached over a broad plateau thickly overgrown with oaks and underbrush, until the base is reached, and then the ascent is made gradually by a road cut into its sides and extending and ascending towards the spur which overlooks the bend of the river. At every suitable bend or turn of the road, the timber is leveled, the earth thrown out, and black bristling cannon show their ugly faces, as if only waiting the word of command to belch down upon us fire and death. From our stand point we could see the new made road as it wound towards the summit, and it did not require a very vivid imagination to picture those rugged cliffs and dense forests filled with soldiers and bristling with cannon.

The mountain itself is clothed by a dense forest of oak whose trunks looked in the distance like a spectral army. Farther up, and nearer the summit the oaks give place to pines whose dense green foliage showed in bright contrast to the grey rock, and the thick masses of white vapor which just then began to encircle the top of the mountain. It was an exquisite view, the grey rock, the white fleecy fog, the huge trunks of the oak, the green pine, the quiet valley, and the Tennessee at its base, which only needed extent and volume to remind one of the throbbing ocean.

CONFIRMATION.

In my last I mentioned the ridiculous rumor, brought in by a deserter, that the rebels were re-enacting the tragedy of the Kilkenny Cats—that, failing to find any "Yanks" upon whom to vent their ill-humor, they had extemporized a fight among themselves. To-day another veracious rebel has come in and reaffirms the story. He says that the *emeute* occurred in Gen. Cheatham's division, between a brigade of Mississippians and a brigade of Tennesseeans, and that a large number on both sides were killed and wounded. The officers were unable to quell the riot, and a division of Longstreet's men was sent to end the tumult. Upon their appearance both factions united and cleaned them out. This is what the deserter says. An agent of the Treasury who was crossing Waldron's Ridge at the time the fight was progressing, saw the flash of the guns from a point which overlooks the valley, and gives credence to the report. At Department Headquarters they believe there has been a fight, but instead of a battle between themselves, they think Burnside has made his appearance in the valley, and has brought on an engagement with some of Bragg's men. They have not heard from that General for several days, and the impression is gaining ground that he has moved from Cleveland and is advancing along the railroad to Rome, tearing up the track, burning bridges and playing the deuce generally. It is thought that his advance may have encountered the enemy, and that the reported fight is the result. All this occurred the day the enemy opened upon us with his artillery. It is thought this was done to distract our attention and prevent us from noticing the tumult in front and taking advantage of it. These are the reports, and your readers can attach what importance to them they deserve, and this I imagine is very little.

ARTILLERY SHELLING THE WOODS.

Yesterday afternoon our batteries opened upon Lookout, and on the left, "shelling the woods" vigorously without eliciting reply. The range which we have been able to attain is remarkable, and excellent shots were made.

CHANGES.

There has been a change in the selection of Division Commanders since I wrote you. Davis takes a division, and Brannan, Chief of Artillery. Very likely before the work of consolidation and reconstruction is concluded there may be another shuffle of the cards, and a new deal all around. BOB.

Admiral Farragut Crushes a Copperhead Lie.

Some weeks ago the *Freeman's Journal* of New York had an editorial headed "Outrages on Catholics," in which the editor attempted to show that our soldiers and sailors displayed no respect for the Catholic clergy, churches, or institutions. After mentioning one or two real or imaginary grievances suffered by priests in Western Virginia, he related the following malignant and diabolical lie as a fact, and gave it his editorial sanction:

But the deeper cry of anguish reaches us from Louisiana. A gentleman from that city, a devoted Catholic, wishing to bid us farewell on the eve of his quitting New Orleans, furnishes us with the following *facts*, which our correspondent assures us cannot be discredited. After the Hartford and Albatross had passed Port Hudson, the crew of the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flag ship, landed at Point Coupee, some twenty five miles above Baton Rouge. They commenced to plunder the place, and assaulted the Catholic church. The church is in the midst of the old parish graveyard. The monuments there erected to the memory of the dead were broken and defaced, and much wanton damage committed. Father Mittlebron's house was then visited—he being absent at another station. All that they thought of sufficient value was carried off, and the rest of his movables broken or destroyed. Next, they broke into the church, overthrew the tabernacle, and took from it the vessels that they found there. This was not enough. The blessed Host was scattered on the ground, while these monsters called out for the Catholics to "come and look at your God!" One seized the benediction veil, exclaiming, "This will be a nice blanket for my house, when I get one!" Some of the Catholics of the parish entered a complaint to Admiral Farragut. His reply was: "It is well for you that it was not the crew of the other vessel, or you would have fared worse!" One of his officers remarked: "Good enough for the damned secesh rebels."

In answer to the above, Admiral Farragut writes to a gentleman desirous of knowing the facts, as follows:

ASTOR HOUSE, Oct. 8.

DEAR SIR: Your kind note respecting the robbing of the church at Point Coupee, was duly received, and, in reply, I have to state that I should long ago have answered the slanderous remarks of the editor of the *Freeman*, but for two facts. First, that there was not one word of truth in the whole story; and, secondly, because the character of the vituperations of the author shows distinctly [illegible] the violent political opposition to the Government as instigating them more than opposition to myself. But since you have called my attention to them, you have my assurance [illegible] so far from any [illegible] on the Mississippi [illegible] under all circumstances, given them my protection, [illegible] I would to any Christian [illegible] pee, by some of our men, (not of the Hartford's crew,) and I immediately ordered an investigation into the matter; but finding no evidence, I subsequently sent an officer to the priest to inquire if any such outrage had been committed against his church; and if it had, the articles should be replaced and the offender punished. The priest replied that nothing had been touched in the church, as had been stated, but that he thought he had lost some of his clothes, though not sure of it—and so the matter ended.

When we were about to destroy Donaldsonville, for the repeated attacks upon our boats, one of the Sisters of Charity made signals to us from the levee, and I sent a boat to her. She besought us to spare the church property. I told her to give herself no uneasiness—it should be protected. And the church, hospitals and convent now stand as monuments to the truth of what I state, while everything around them is destroyed. I therefore consider this base fabrication as the product of some malicious political opponent of the Government, seeking to make all the mischief he can; and you are at liberty to use this letter as you may think best for the vindication of the honor of those under my command.

With many thanks for the interest manifested, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
R. A. U. S. Navy.

To Mr. ——.

Speech of Secretary Chase at Cincinnati.

Secretary Chase, who returned to Ohio to deposit his vote for Brough and Freedom, arrived at Cincinnati, the night before election, and was the recipient of a splendid ovation. Upon that occasion he spoke in reference to his welcome as follows:

RESPONSE BY MR. CHASE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It will be with difficulty that I can make myself heard even by a small portion of this vast assembly. When I look upon this sea of faces, when I have seen my fellow citizens all through the State eager to meet me, I ask myself, what have I done to merit all this kindness? And when I look back upon my career, I find nothing in it except the very simple performance of a very plain duty. And, during all my past years, I may say, I have only wanted to know what my duty to the people was, and then to ask God for the courage to do it. [Applause.]

I have come among you, fellow citizens, on a visit to my old home. I remember the time well, when where we now stand was simply a [illegible] entirely unoccupied, save by a man who has now gone to his last rest—Judge Burnet. I used to come here as a little boy, to play, and to see the Judge, for he was my great man in those days. And now what do I see? This proud city, with its splendid architecture, with its beautiful churches, with its crowded workshops, with its schools, with all its means of culture and development, and with all its means of diffusing prosperity and happiness. And when I see all this prosperity, all this contentment, in the past, and when I see all that is hoped for in the brilliant future, I ask, what produced it? And the answer comes at once to the lips: Intelligent, free labor, the hands of the masses of the people. And out of these same masses have come those who have governed the country in time past, and who are to govern it in time to come.

Now, fellow citizens, what has caused this great trouble in the country? This simple thing, and nothing else; the refusal of the aristocracy of the country to recognize the right of the masses to govern them. [Great applause.] But, fellow citizens, I tell you the people will govern in spite of all the aristocrats that can be crowded between the Ohio and the Gulf. [Renewed applause.] The time was, and not very long ago, when we were a united people. The time never has been when we, here in Ohio, were not willing to do justice to the last extent to the South. Why, when I first left you here, I went to the Peace Conference at Washington, and what did we do, radicals as they said we were? Why, we asked these gentlemen of the South just to join in saying to their people and to ours, that there is nobody who wants to trench on the constitutional rights of a single State or a single citizen. And we besought them to join us in doing what Kentucky and Illinois had recommended—call a National Convention, and settle all the points between us. They refused to do it. Why? Simply because they had determined that the masses should not govern in this country; because they had determined the slavery interest should govern, and if they could not get that they would break up the republic. After this refusal of theirs, Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and you all know how lenient he was with them, that the greatest complaint was, that he was too gentle with them. I suppose that he might have got along a little faster, but we labored patiently with them until the firing on Sumter, and then came the struggle inevitably. We all went to war, and my judgment is, that when a man has work to do, he had better go at it with all his might. And, recently, we have gone at it in dead earnest, and are making the rebels feel that they have strong and resolute men to deal with. [Cheers.] Sometimes I began to think that I could not raise money for paying all the troops, but some how or other, we have got along, and the patience of the people has held out. Now we have our own gallant Ohio man holding the gate of East Tennessee on one side, and another holding the other end of that State. And under the lead of another Ohioan, Vicksburg has fallen, and the Mississippi is open. And under the lead of still another, our guns are being directed on Charleston, and very soon her walls will be buried in the dust. [Cheers.]

Then there are men from Ohio—soldiers and leaders as well—who have sealed their faith in this cause with their blood, or are now in captivity to the rebels. When I was a boy here, there was a man with whom I was in the habit of associating; I refer to General Lytle, a Democrat of this city. He gave us a gallant son, who grew up in our midst, respected and endeared to us; and when his country called, he broke the social ties that bound him, and rushed to the field, encountered the enemy bravely, and fell, nobly defending the honor of his country. The last message he left us was, to uphold the cause, be faithful to the Republic, see that the Government is maintained.

Now, fellow citizens, what have we to do? We have simply to go to work, each in our places, and do our part. You would not have seen me here to-day, if I had not first taken care to provide for the soldiers. [Great cheers.] I had paid off all the claims of everybody, and found I had the snug sum of $25,000,000 ahead, ready to pay the soldiers with on the 1st of November; I therefore thought I had time to come here to vote. [Cheers.]

Now, what have we to do? Simply to vote for John Brough. [Great cheers.] And see that every man on the ticket gets as many votes as he. [More cheers.] Thus we will make a record upon which the whole country will gaze with admiration and pride; and I will tell you, that the gentlemen waiting and watching over the border, as well as those in the South, will be vastly and gloriously disappointed. [Great shouting and applause.]

And now, thanking you from the bottom of my heart for this most unexpected reception, I pledge you that whoever may fall, you will find one man who will always be true to the rights of the masses and the wishes of the people.

Mr. Chase then withdrew to his room, amid great cheering.

A Curious Battle.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.]

From a private letter of a soldier on the Rapidan, we get an account of a fight which may not figure in history among the battles of this war. Just across the river, in full view of our pickets, but at that time within the Yankee lines, is a corn field, which earlier in the season abounded in choice roasting ears. From this field the men of both armies in the vicinity were wont to fill their camp-kettles by stealth; for it was a dangerous business—the field being exposed to the fire of the pickets on both sides of the field, the danger of unpleasant collisions and interruptions was much less; but gradually from day to day the hostile gleaners approached each other, until only a few rows in the centre of the field were left ungathered. But still our boys wanted the corn, and would encounter the risk. One morning two of them had crossed the river, and were cautiously foraging among these ungathered rows, when their eyes lighted upon two stalwart Hessian engaged in the same business. All were unarmed, but in an instant all straightened themselves into fighting attitude and demanded a surrender. Both squads returned a defiant answer, and both fell to, fist and skull, to enforce compliance. They "fighting fell, and falling fought," and when they fell they kicked about. They turned, twisted and pummelled and thrashed away among the corn, till our boys began to doubt whether they had not caught Tartars. But luckily for them, just as their wind was beginning to fail, a reinforcement came up, in the shape of another *Corn* federate gatherer, and the Yanks were captured and carried in triumph over the river, prisoners of war.

Letter from Jeff. Davis.

The Mobile papers publish the following letter from Jeff. Davis to the "Confederate Society," of Enterprise, Miss.:

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 17, 1863.—J. W. Harmon, Esq., Secretary of the Confederate Society, Enterprise, Miss.: Sir—I have received your letter of the 22d ult., inclosing a copy of an address to the people of the Confederate States, calling upon them to unite in an effort to restore and maintain the par value of the currency with gold by forming societies of citizens who will engage to sell and buy only at reduced prices.

The object of the address is most laudable, and I sincerely hope for it great success in arousing the people to concerted action upon a subject of the deepest importance. The passion for speculation has become a gigantic evil. It has seemed to take possession of the whole country, and has seduced citizens of all classes from a determined prosecution of the war to a sordid effort to amass money. It destroys enthusiasm, and weakens public confidence. It injures the efficiency of every measure which demands the zealous co-operation of the people in repelling the public enemy, and threatens to bring upon us every calamity which can befall freemen struggling for independence.

The united exertions of societies like those you propose, should accomplish much towards abating this evil, and infusing a new spirit into the community.

I trust, therefore, that you will continue your labors until their good effect becomes apparent everywhere.

Please accept my thanks for the comforting tone of your patriotic letter. It is a relief to receive such a communication at this time, when earnest effort is demanded, and when I am burdened by the complaining and despondent letters of many who have stood all day idle, and now blame anybody but themselves for reverses which have come and dangers which threaten.

[illegible] respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Let It be Tried.

The N. Y. *Herald* of Sunday last says: The [illegible] Albany *Atlas and Argus* has been merged in the New York *World* and [illegible]. Now let the *Express* and *Daily News* follow suit, and then, with the decease of the *World*, the whole bunch [illegible]

GEN. FOSTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Details of the Recent Expedition Under Gen. Wistar.

ITS OBJECT AND THE RESULT.

[Correspondence to the N. Y. Herald.]

ON BOARD U. S. GUNBOAT COMMODORE MORRIS, EAST RIVER VA., Oct. 8, 1863.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ENEMY.

Another raiding expedition is now in progress against the enemy, as you may judge by the location of your correspondent at the present time. This affair was kept so very secret that not many knew even of its starting, and it was not until after we were fairly under way that I, despite my greatest efforts, could learn our destination.

THE TROOPS EMPLOYED,

left Norfolk in transports on the 3d instant, the whole affair of their transportation being so skillfully and secretly managed that, although the movement was made in broad day light, none but those especially interested would have noticed what was transpiring. The rendezvous of both the land and naval forces was in the vicinity of Gloucester Point, and thither all repaired without delay.

THE LAND FORCE

consisted of 800 cavalrymen, under command of Col. S. P. Spear, whose dashing exploits have made his name a terror to the enemy, assisted by one negro regiment 800 strong, and two sections of artillery, the whole under command of Brigadier General Wistar, commanding post at Yorktown.

THE NAVAL FORCE,

under command of Commodore J. H. Gillis, of the York River flotilla, consisted of the following gunboats: Commodore Jones, (flag), Gen. Putnam, Ceres, Stepping Stones, Young Rover and Sam. Rotan. These were reinforced by the following army gunboats: Gen. Jessup, Smith Briggs, West End, C. P. Smith and Flora Temple. These latter boats were hay-clad, if the expression may be allowed—that is to say, their machinery and gunners were protected from the sharpshooters of the enemy by the bulwarks of hay bales, judiciously placed for the protection of vulnerable points.

THE START

of the land forces was made at 5 a. m., on the 5th, the direction taken being that of Gloucester Court House. The naval portion of the expedition did not move out so early. At 9 a. m., however, the Jones showed her signals for the start, and within ten minutes thereafter the whole fleet was heading down the York River, the Jones leading, closely followed by the Stepping Stone and the rest of the naval force, the army gunboats bringing up the rear.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION

was now for the first time disclosed. As I had surmised, the cavalry and infantry were making their way towards Matthew's Court House, Va., where it was stated that a force of rebels had lately been located. Through the medium of deserters and scouts, this force of the enemy was traced in their journey from the time they crossed the Pamunky River until they reached the Court House, whence their design was evidently to go off on whatever little side issue might promise them profit. It was apparently a repetition on the part of the enemy of the daring venture which resulted in the capture of the gunboats Satellite and Reliance, a short time since; so it was determined that the affair should be nipped in the bud.

AT MOB JACK BAY

the whole fleet came to, and received instructions as to their course, and the duties each individual boat was to perform in co-operation with the land forces. The various streams running parallel to the line of march of our land forces—the Piankatank, East River, &c.—were to be patroled by the gunboats, and Williams' Wharf, on the latter river, was to be held by two of our vessels protecting that point and the transport Maple Leaf, which was sent there for the purpose of bringing off our cavalry should they be hard pressed after having passed Matthews Court House. The Jones and Putnam took the latter duty, and arrived at Williams' Wharf on the morning of the 6th. The other gunboats, both navy and army, took the Piankatank, Rappahannock and North rivers under their charge.

DISCLOSURES MADE

by rebel citizens brought to light the fact that the rebel party which had come from Richmond, and which had been detected by our scouts in crossing the rivers *en route* to Mathews Court House, was mostly composed of rebel naval officers and sailors. Further, it was learned that, as they had previously done when their design was the capture of our gunboats on the Rappahannock, they carried their boats with them on the march. These were great twenty oar boats, mounted on wheels for transportation overland. It was with these very same boats that the Satellite and Alliance were captured, so, on receiving this intelligence, you may imagine there was alacrity on all sides in order to intercept the rebel party. Not being ubiquitous, I chose a position on the flag-ship (the Jones,) and had the satisfaction of a trip up the East River without any molestation whatever from guerillas. The night before our arrival at Williams' wharf, while lying at anchor in the river, a boat's crew, under the command of Capt. Lewis, being on shore by order of the Commodore, to ascertain the cause of some flashing lights which looked marvellously like rebel signals, heavy musketry firing was heard from the shore. Conjecturing, rightly, that the enemy was attempting one of his sly tricks, the Jones and the Putnam dropped down the stream, and opened fire from their heavy guns, under cover of which Lewis and his men returned in safety, no one being injured.

THE CAVALRY

were communicated with on the 6th, at the wharf, they having dashed through Mathews Court House before the enemy, or the citizens—in this country the terms are synonymous—knew ought of their proximity. The country from Gloucester Court House was ascertained to be innocent of any more formidable rebel force than the usual straggling bands of guerillas; but at Mathews and beyond there were the best of reasons for arguing differently.

THE CAPTURES

made in the vicinity of this point proved conclusively the story of another projected rebel naval raid. Col. Spear had the satisfaction of making and transferring to the gunboats some ten prisoners—one, Hutchins, being a masters mate, and the rest seamen in the rebel navy. Of course nothing was to be elicited from them; but their presence in this section was proof positive of some design against the vessels, naval or otherwise, in the Chesapeake or the rivers flowing into it.

GUERILLAS

were taken by the Colonel in abundance. Notwithstanding all this vigilance, however, and the terror it would naturally create among this cowardly class of our enemies, one of the cavalrymen was shot dead in the night by a lurking Sepoy clad as a civilian. The same night a man was encountered and captured by our cavalry pickets, mounted on a fine horse, and armed, as it were, to the teeth. This wretch offered as his excuse that he was out shooting crows. Taking this to be improbable in its literal sense, Col Spear translated crows to mean Yankees, and accordingly informed the guerilla—alias farmer and firm Union man—that he would be hanged the next day; and I have every reason for believing that the Colonel has had no weak thoughts to oppose and break down so good a resolution.

THE REBEL MAIL

was "gobbled up," as they say in the army, before the parties most interested could get it away from the grasp of the raiding Yankees. It had just arrived at the Postoffice in Mathews Court House, when the cavalry came down on the town with "one fell swoop," and lo! it was gone, with whatever of value in the shape of poultry and pigs that might be within the grasp of our hungry soldiers. Some of these letters were found to be from parties residing within our lines, and were preserved for future reference in their cases.

A BOAT EXPEDITION BY NIGHT.

A most romantic night expedition was planned on the 6th inst. by Commodore Gillis. Although the cavalry had scoured the country well, there was every reason for believing that there were guerillas further up the stream—an opinion which was well justified by the signal lights which were seen flitting about like meteors in the darkness. Our force consisted of about thirty five men, in three boats. Commodore Gillis, with one boat, explored the creeks and inlets above and below our anchorage. Two boats, under command of Capt. A. A. Lewis, of the Putnam, were ordered to proceed to the head of East River, and reconnoitre along the banks. The latter branch of the expedition I accompanied, intent on an item—the more exciting the better. After a romantic and dangerous pull of about an hour, we found the cutter high and dry, and consequently unable to proceed further. All hands jumped out, and, in mud and water above our knees, walked ashore. Pickets were thrown out, and with our small band of armed sailors we proceeded to within half a mile of Matthews Court House; but being in doubt as to whether our cavalry or the enemy occupied it at that time, Capt. Lewis concluded to return, for fear of a rencontre with our land forces, who were not informed of our coming. Moreover, signal lights in numbers were being burned by parties on the banks of the river below us, and it became necessary to prevent our retreat being cut off. We were not fired at, and, after landing and making diligent search, none of the signaling parties could be found; so, after a noiseless though exciting trip, we succeeded in reaching the vessel in safety with our spoil, in the shape of two guerilla prisoners. The Commodore's party returned just before daylight with a like number of prisoners and six or seven canoes and sailboats, which had been brought from their hiding places in the woods and launched preparatory to their destruction by daylight. Captain Wright, of the United States steamer Mystic, a volunteer for the expedition on board the Jones, received especial commendation for his instrumentality in securing prisoners.

OPERATIONS OF THE INFANTRY.

The infantry column, separating from the cavalry, scouted and scoured Matthews county, with no little success, capturing a number of rebel naval officers, seamen and blockade runners. These were sent under guard by General Wistar to North River, where the gunboat Stepping Stones, Captain Campbell, received and confined them. Their names are as follows:

Edward McGuire, Acting Master, rebel navy.
F. R. Haines, Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 4th Virginia cavalry.
G. W. Phillips, private, Co. B, 34 Virginia cavalry.
John W. Benson, seaman, rebel navy.
S. E. Bowden, seaman, rebel navy.
B. B. [illegible], blockade runner.
John [illegible], blockade runner.
Acting Master [illegible], whose name is at the head [illegible], is the same who acted in the capacity of second in command to the rebel Ball in the expedition in which the schooner Alliance, and several [illegible]

THE RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

Although in this expedition I have no bloody and unsatisfactory skirmishes to report, the result is of the most encouraging nature. A naval expedition fitted out and planned by the enemy on the most effective scale has been utterly broken up, many of the ringleaders captured, and the country saved perhaps from the shock of some blow against our weak point, our unarmed trading vessels, or perhaps a repetition of the affair of the Reliance and Satellite. Further, a wholesome awe has been instilled into the disloyal inhabitants of this region, who, thinking themselves secure in their blockade traffic, have awakened to find our gunboats at their very doors, and our dashing cutters threading the narrowest and muddiest of their creeks.

☞ The subjoined puzzle is said to be ingenious. Try it:

MISTRESS TO SERVANT:
If the B m t put:
If the B. putting:
SERVANT TO MISTRESS:
How can I put; when there
Is such a -der?

☞ Brough beats Vallandigham one hundred thousand votes. The people at home beat the infamous traitor 50,000 majority, and the soldier boys saw it, and went 50,000 better.

Republican Union County Convention.

A Republican Union Convention of delegates from the County of Cook, will be held in the Circuit Court room, in the city of Chicago, on the 22d day of October inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judge of the Superior Court, Clerk of the Superior Court, Treasurer of the County, County School Commissioner, and County Surveyor, to be supported by the Republican Union electors at the ensuing election, to be held on the 3d day of November next.

The Convention will consist of one hundred and eighty-six delegates.

Pursuant to the above requisition for a County Convention, the Republican-Union electors of the City of Chicago, and County of Cook, and all others irrespective of their previous political associations, who are sincerely desirous of aiding the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; who are opposed to compromise with traitors in arms; and who are in favor of their subjugation and punishment; and who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for this purpose; and for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, are hereby requested to hold primary meetings in their respective townships and wards in said county on the days hereafter specified, for the election of delegates to the above named Convention.

The Convention will also choose a County Central Committee to serve for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The township primary meetings will be held on the 20th day of October, at the usual places of holding elections, unless the township Committees shall select other places, and give general notice of the same. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. and kept open till 4 p. m.

The primary meeting in Lake will be held at Gage's Farm, Blue Island Plank Road.

In the town of New Trier the polls will be opened at 1 o'clock p. m. and kept open until 8 o'clock p. m.

The primary meeting of the town of Niles will be held at J. H. Moulton's.

The townships will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

	Delegates.		Delegates.
Barrington	3	Hanover	2
Bloom	2	Hyde Park	2
Bremen	2	Jefferson	2
Calumet	2	Lake	1
Cicero	1	Lake View	1
Elkgrove	1	Lemont	2
Evanston	3	Leyden	2
Lyons	1	Maine	4
New Trier	1	Niles	3
Northfield	1	Orland	2
Palatine	3	Palos	1
Proviso	2	Rich	1
Schaumburg	2	Thornton	3
Wheeling	4	Worth	2

The ward primary meetings will be held on the 21st day of October, at the following places, and be presided over by the persons hereafter named, or in their absence by persons to be chosen by said electors. The polls will be opened at 4 o'clock p. m., and kept open until 7 o'clock p. m.

The ward primary meetings will be held at the following places:

First Ward—At the Sheriff's office—13 delegates.

Second Ward—At Shroeder's Saloon, corner of Clark and Jackson streets—12 delegates.

Third Ward—At Willet's shop, corner of State and Twelfth streets—9 delegates.

Fourth Ward—At the Police Station, corner of State and Twenty second streets—7 delegates.

Fifth Ward—At Raber's, corner of Archer Road and Twenty-second streets—3 delegates.

Sixth Ward—At Gunenhauser's land office, on Canal street—4 delegates.

Seventh Ward—At the corner of Union and Twelfth streets—6 delegates.

Eighth Ward—At the Southeast corner of Twelfth and Rucker streets—3 delegates.

Ninth Ward—At the Skating Park, corner of Randolph and Shelden streets—8 delegates.

Tenth Ward—At the Engine House corner of Washington and Clinton streets—13 delegates.

Eleventh Ward—At West Market Hall—8 delegates.

Twelfth Ward—At Van Horn's, Milwaukee avenue, near Rucker street—6 delegates.

Thirteenth Ward—At Engine House, Larabee street—4 delegates.

Fourteenth Ward—At the northwest corner of Wells and Division streets—6 delegates.

Fifteenth Ward—At Melms' Garden, Clark st., near Chicago avenue—9 delegates.

Sixteenth Ward—At North Market—11 delegates.

The following persons will act as Inspectors at the Ward primary meetings.

1st Ward—J. W. Waughop, Peter Page, J. Plum.

2d Ward—F. Jones, James Miller, George Schmidt.

3d Ward—W. H. Rand, Joseph Pollak, James Campbell.

4th Ward—Wm. Wheeler, James Long, Henry Winning.

5th Ward—John Raber, P. F. Rofnot, Wm. Robeis.

6th Ward— —— Whitney, John Schulgen, Chas Ritz.

7th Ward—P. A. Smith, W. H. Haas, Richard Clarke.

8th Ward—Lewis Dodge, Rich'd Guilford, J. J. Brown.

9th Ward—Ald. Talcot, Geo. F. Lets, Geo. W. Stanford.

10th Ward—John F. Irwin, A Sanisbury, Henry Stephenson.

11th Ward—G. Leverenz, C. W. Hawley, John Oleson.

12th Ward—Wm. Yemans, A. Steinhaus, H. Folsenthae.

13th Ward—Chas. F. Peck, F. Bentrenger, Geo. Smith.

14th Ward—Geo. Hettinger, John H. Batten, —— Heller.

15th Ward—James C. Grant, S. Shockford, A. C. Hessing.

16th Ward—A. F. Wright, H. A. Hauffman, A. B. Reynolds.

The committee recommend that the township and ward primary meetings nominate their candidates for Town and Ward Supervisors.

D. V. BELL,
C. P. J. ARION,
S. C. BLAKE,
H. H. MASSEY,
PERKINS BASS,
GEO. LEVERENZ,
WATERMAN REED,
WM. STRONG,
Cook County Central Committee.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1863.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT by those troubled with a slight cough or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the windpipe, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative powers have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. The Expectorant and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in Chicago, by Messrs. Fuller, Finch & Fuller; F. & H. M. Becker; Lord & Smith, and Burnham & Smith, and by Druggists everywhere.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER—Is the most important discovery of modern chemistry, and it is impossible to over-estimate its influence as a remedial agent. Iodine has been considered the most useful article in MATERIA MEDICA, and many of the most scientific and practical chemists and physicians have investigated its effects upon the human system. It is pronounced to act upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM, and to have great control over SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Notwithstanding the zeal and ability which have been devoted to its investigation, it remained almost useless, until Dr. Henry Anders, a physician and chemist of this city, after years of patient labor and experiment, discovered a chemical process which enabled him to dissolve PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER without a solvent. This, considered impossible by the scientific world, is attested by certificates of analysis [illegible]. This valuable medicine is now available to the public for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Dyspepsia, and diseases arising from specific causes.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is witnessed by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. [illegible] TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by Express on receipt of price. All consultations free. DR. H. ANDERS & Co., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York. BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake Street, Agents for Chicago.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS, M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Salem Street, Boston, Mass. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, Relieves wind colic, Regulates the bowels, And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, The great unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying, and Dressing the Hair, Rendering it soft, silky, and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. It NEVER FAILS to restore GRAY HAIR to ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. IT IS NOT A DYE, But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. Rev. Mr. THACHER, of New York, in a letter, says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray, and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall." "The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair-dressing I have ever used." FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, Whose Hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. Sold by Druggists throughout the World. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, 198 & 200 Greenwich Street, New York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR FEVER AND AGUE, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, or Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries. No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity. [illegible] Price One Dollar per bottle. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Wholesale Agents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in medicine everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. The ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operation, and sure to correct all irregularities. Painful menstruations, REMOVING ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, disturbed sleep, which arises from interruption of nature. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS Are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY. Explicit directions, stating when they should NOT BE USED, with each box. Price one dollar. Sold by all Druggists. HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 81 Cedar street, New York City.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED, that cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Pimples, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Scabies and Blotches of every name and nature. When every other blood purifier has failed try this old standard and complete remedy. For sale by all Druggists.

WE ARE REJOICED TO find that the renowned Chemist of New England, DR. AYER, has at length turned his attention to the disorder which hangs like a blight on our community. Our section is as healthy as any other, with one single exception, and that is the Fever and Ague, which haunts us on every side. But his remedy now cures as we should know it must, if he made it. Cast out this baleful distemper from among us, and ours is one of the loveliest spots in the West.—Sentinel, Fairfield, Iowa.

WAR CLAIMS.—W. K. Wells, Attorney at Law, will give special attention to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions, &c., growing out of the War, and all other legal business entrusted to his care with dispatch and fidelity. Office 128½ Dearborn street, Room 10. Post Office Box 3644. REFERENCES: Hon. M. Wilson, Wm. W. Evarts, D. D., Henry Booth, Prof. of Law.

2500 HORSES WANTED. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12, 1863. One Hundred and Thirty Dollars ($130) PER HEAD WILL BE PAID FOR ALL CAVALRY HORSES Delivered within the next twenty (20) days at the Government Stables in this City. The Horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years of age, well broken to the saddle, in good flesh, AND FREE FROM ALL DEFECTS. Payment made on delivery of ten (10) or more. JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

BLACK ARTILLERY BRIGADE. First Reg't. Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. CITIZENSHIP AND EQUALITY TO BLACK MEN. Equal protection and pay with white men. Bounty $350; State $250; U. S. $100. RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS, 172 CLARK-ST., UPPER STORY. DR. M. R. DELANY, Chief Manager. Mr. JOHN JONES, Assistant.

LOOK HERE. ONE MORE CHANCE. $250 Bounty—$200 Paid in Advance. Choice of Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery. Only fifteen more good men wanted as substitutes for drafted men. To secure this large bounty call at once. Free transportation furnished. Inquire at 145 South Wells street.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies of Pennsylvania again offer to the public their choice family coals as follows in LUMP, LARGE EGG, SMALL EGG, RANGE, CHESNUT AND NUT. [illegible] ROBERT LAW, Agent. [illegible] R. LAW.

$20 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, on board the United States Receiving Ship Clara Dolsen at Cairo, of acting Master's Mate William Causey, who recently deserted from the United States Gunboat Hastings.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms in advance.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of Hunt & Landreth is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. John H. Landreth retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by Jas. W. Hunt. JAS. W. HUNT, JOHN H. LANDRETH. Chicago, Oct. 1, 1863.

AUCTION.—S. Nickerson will sell at Auction, at 201 Lake street, [illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEAT[RE]. Madison street, between Dearborn and [illegible]. ☞ The best ventilated Theatre [illegible]. Positively the last week of MARY PROVOST AND MR. [illegible], Who will appear every evening [illegible] in the successful Drama of AURORA FLOYD'S SECRET, In which is introduced the MARVELLOUS PHENOMENON THE GHOST! THE GHOST!! [illegible] Received nightly with unbounded ASTONISHMENT AND DELIGHT, And pronounced by the public as the best [illegible] that has been given in the country of THE GHOST, Which is produced in SIX DIFFERENT EFFECTS. ☞ Remember, this is the last week of [illegible] PROVOST. [illegible] GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DEARBORN STREET VARIETIES. 115 and 117 Dearborn Street. C. M. CHADWICK ... Manager and Proprietor. GEO. F. McDONALD ... Stage Manager. Entire change of performance every Third [illegible]. GHOST! GHOST! TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. Wonderful and Startling Spectral [illegible]. THE MANIAC'S OATH, Or, THE GHOST OF LICHFIELD. New Acts, Songs, Dances, etc. [illegible] BEST IN CHICAGO. ☞ Dress Circle, (for Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible]) 25 cents. Parquette, [illegible] 15 cents.

METROPOLITAN HALL. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12th, and every evening during the week. [illegible] Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock. Matinee on Saturday, Oct. 17th. [illegible] E. K. DINGESS, Agent.

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. JOHN G. MELLEN, General Manager. JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements. Museum open Day and Evening. From 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents. A NEW FEAT.—Introduction of a b[illegible] with a variety of Living Fishes. [illegible] Gallery of Paintings, Costumes, [illegible] and Beautiful Stereoscopes, THE GREAT LEVIATHAN, ninety-six feet long. Relics, Indian and Oriental Wonders of every description, to be seen AT ALL HOURS OF DAY AND EVENING.

THREE DAYS TROTTING AT Brighton Track, CHICAGO. The 14th, 15th and 16th of Oct., 1863. On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14th, at 3½ o'clock, for a Purse of $1,000. The contest to be between the world-renowned Trotting Stallions GEORGE M. PATCHEN and his half brother HARRY CLAY, well known to be two of the fastest Stallions in the world. [illegible] This race to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. On THURSDAY, the 15th of October, a match for $500 a side will come off at 3½ o'clock P. M. On FRIDAY, Oct. 16th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., above named Stallions will trot mile heats, [illegible] to saddle, for a purse of $1,000. Entries made and Stallions driven by the named gentlemen. The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company will run a train of cars to and from the Brighton Track, leaving their Depot, at the Madison street Bridge, at 2 o'clock each day.

THAYER & NOYES' UNITED STATES CIRCUS —OR— HIPPOZODONOMADON. The best and largest show ever formed on a [illegible] On Monday Evening, October [illegible] And every Afternoon and Evening until further notice. [illegible] CHAS. W. NOYES, who will introduce his trained horse [illegible] "FRANK SIGEL," and "AGILE JIM." [illegible]

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. THOROUGH AND SYSTEMATIC Instruction in Dancing are cordially invited [illegible] J. EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, WABASH AVENUE, between Adams and Jackson streets. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Great Sale of choice European OIL PAINTINGS In Rich Gold Gilt Frames, AT AUCTION. We will sell at our Salesroom, No. 43 Dearborn street, next to Journal office, On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 20th and 21st, commencing at 7 o'clock. A large and splendid collection of OIL PAINTINGS [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43 & 45 DEARBORN ST. LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND Household Furniture AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Oct. 16th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, a large assortment of [illegible] Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON.

BY H. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43 & 45 Dearborn. FOUR HORSES AT AUCTION. [illegible] Four Saddle and Buggy Horses. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON.

WHOLESALE Auction Sales —OF— BOOTS & SHOES —BY— Gore, Willson & [illegible], 54 LAKE STREET, EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, At 10 A. M. precisely. [illegible] PRIVATE SALE Throughout the week. [illegible] LOWER PRICES [illegible] GORE, W[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE
[illegible]
MARY PROVOST AND MR. [illegible]
AURORA FLOYD'S SECRET,
In which is introduced the
MARVELLOUS [illegible]
THE GHOST! THE GHOST!! [illegible]
Received nightly with unbounded
ASTONISHMENT AND [illegible]
THE GHOST,
SIX DIFFERENT EFFECTS.

DEARBORN STREET VARIETIES.
115 and 117 Dearborn Street
C. M. CHADWICK, ... Manager and Proprietor
GEO. F. McDONALD .... Stage Manager
Entire change of performance every Third [illegible]
GHOST! GHOST!
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Wonderful and Startling Spectral Illusion
THE MANIAC'S OATH,
OR, THE GHOST OF LICHFIELD.
New Acts, Songs, Dances, etc. BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN CHICAGO.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S
MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12th, and every evening during the week.
[illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM,
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn.
JOHN G. MEGLEY, General Manager.
JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements.
Museum open Day and Evening
From 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
[illegible]

THREE DAYS TROTTING
—AT—
Brighton Track.
CHICAGO.
The 14th, 15th and 16th of Oct., 1863.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for a Purse of $1,000 [illegible]
This race to be mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness.
On THURSDAY, the 15th of October, a purse for $500 [illegible]
On FRIDAY, Oct. 16th, at 3½ o'clock P. M. [illegible]
The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company [illegible]

THAYER & NOYES'
UNITED STATES CIRCUS
—OR—
HIPPOZODONOMADON.
On Monday Evening, October [illegible]
[illegible]
CHAS. W. NOYES,
[illegible]

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Clark and Monroe streets.
THOROUGH AND SYSTEMATIC
[illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
151 WABASH AVENUE, between Adams and [illegible]
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Great sale of choice European
OIL PAINTINGS
In Rich Gold Gilt Frames,
AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
LARGE SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Oct. 16th, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible]
Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture,
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY H. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
FOUR HORSES,
AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
Four Saddle and Buggy Horses
[illegible]

WHOLESALE
Auction Sales
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES
—BY—
Gore, Willson & [illegible]
EVERY
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY
[illegible]
LOWER PRICES
[illegible]

Special Notices.

GREEN AND PURPLE HAIR
[illegible]
Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye.
[illegible]

IDLEWILD.—Mrs. Willis proposes to receive into her home SIX LITTLE GIRLS, between the age of 6 and 12. [illegible]
[illegible]
Idlewild, Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
[illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.
[illegible]

TRUSSES,
[illegible]
16 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.
[illegible]

WATER CURE AND HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
32½ STATE STREET.
G. TOWNSEND, recently from Boston, Mass.
[illegible]

WAR AT AN END!—No one now deterred from changing the
WHISKERS OR MUSTACHE
[illegible]
CRISTADORO'S DYE
[illegible]

PILES! PILES!!
DR. WITFIELD'S
VEGETABLE PILLS,
[illegible]
THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE.
[illegible]
J. YOUNG, Sole proprietor,
[illegible]

DRS. HUNTER AND VON
[illegible]

MEDICAL CARD.
MARY H. THOMPSON, M. D.,
[illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE [illegible]

Express Lines.

1863.
Western Transportation Company
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS,
[illegible]
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS
—ALSO—
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
[illegible]
J. W. TUTTLE,
Western Agent, No. 1 State street, Chicago.

Commission Merchants.

GRIFFIN BROS.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers,
Provision Dealers and General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

DANIEL AKIN & CO.,
[illegible]

Insurance.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
CHARTERED 1810.
[illegible] May 1st, 1863, $1,135,330.60.
[illegible]
FIRE INSURANCE.
[illegible]
22 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]
F. BISSELL, General Agent.

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public notice is hereby given [illegible]
[illegible]

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 44 Wall St., New York,
WILL CONTINUE TO FURNISH
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS
[illegible]
VERMILYE & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at
22 LASALLE STREET.
Capital, - - - - $250,000.
[illegible]

Saddlery Hardware.

CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO.,
39 LAKE STREET,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
SADDLES,
Carriage Trimmings
HORSE COLLARS,
Whips, Lashes, Sleigh Bells, Horse Blankets, Bridle, Harness and Skirting
LEATHER.
[illegible]

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
45 and 47 Lake Street,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLERY HARDWARE
Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather,
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Horse Collars, Blankets, Whips, Lashes,
—AND—
Harness Leather.

A. ORTMAYER & CO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLES,
HORSE COLLARS,
Whips, Horse Blankets, Plough Harness, &c., &c.
44 LAKE STREET, UP-STAIRS

★ ★ ★
DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
The great natural Bone Setter.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
known all over the United States.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment"
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is certain remedy for Neuralgia.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers every where.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS
For Females,
Are used by thousands of ladies, and NEVER FAIL to remove all obstructions of nature from whatever cause.
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Are the only female remedy that can be relied on in all cases.
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and as such, challenge the world.
USE ONLY
Lyon's Periodical Drops
When suppressed nature needs a regulator.
Lyon's Periodical Drops
[illegible]
BUY ONLY
Lyon's Periodical Drops
And thereby secure relief at a trifling cost.
Lyon's Periodical Drops
Are prepared only by
DR. JNO. L. LYON,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
$5,000 BOTTLES OF
Lyon's Periodical Drops
[illegible]
Price, $1 per bottle.
For sale by every Druggist in city and country everywhere. The trade supplied by
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists,
23 Lake street, Chicago.

Salt.

SALT, SALT, SALT,
At the Agency of the
Salt Company of Onondaga.
[illegible]
Office 132½ South Water-st., Chicago.
[illegible], Agent.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

THE CAPITOL IMPROVEMENTS.

Crawford's Bronze Statue—The Sculpture for the Senate Pediment—The Bronze Doors and Their New Location.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1863.

Work goes rapidly forward on the capitol, and every effort is being made to have it as far advanced as possible before the meeting of Congress. Mr. Walter, the architect in charge, is completely wrapt up in the progress of the building, and so complete is his devotion to this one idea of his life, that his friends have begun to doubt whether he has found out yet that a war is raging in the land.

War or no war, the work goes steadily on. It has been a theme to kindle the historian into raptures that, after a disastrous defeat, the old Romans, at an auction in the forum, eagerly offered higher prices than it had ever commanded before, for the very ground on which the victorious enemy was encamped beneath their walls. How can it be less inspiring that, in the midst of a fearful civil war, whether her armies are defeated or her navies repulsed, the nation goes calmly on, rearing the marble porticoes and sculptured pediments and lofty dome, of the unfinished capitol, in proud indifference to the victorious foes who have sometimes pushed their banners to its very gates?

If the supervising architect had been able to carry out his original intention, Crawford's colossal bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty would have been rising to its place to crown the dome on the very day when the nation was thrilling at once with the glories of Gettysburg, and the memories of that earlier deed that first established what Gettysburg secured. But the difficulties of finishing the dome increased as the work advanced, and it was found not only impossible to elevate the statue on the last 4th of July, but even to carry out the plan then formed to raise it on the 1st of October. It is now intended to have the frame work of the dome completed, and the statue fixed in its place, by the first of November, and it is at any rate quite certain that it will be done before the meeting of Congress.

The outer ornamentation of the dome will not be completed this winter. The elevation is so great, and the exposure to the winter winds so complete, that it would be next to impossible to carry it on. Meantime, the question as to what color the dome shall be painted rages. It cannot well be made white, both because that would seem like an attempt to make its iron work pass for marble, and because the iron rust would soon cover the white surface with stains. It has been proposed to make it a light bronze color, but to that there are objections, on the score of general effect, and the matter remains undecided.

The upper curve, or "Tholus," of the dome consists of four sections. One of these is already completed, and the others are well advanced. The machinery for hoisting the immense mass of metal in the bronze statue has been found inadequate, or arrangements would by this time have been completed to elevate it within the next week or two.

The series of marble statuary by Crawford, which for the last year or two has attracted so much attention from visitors in the old hall of the House, has been removed, and placed in its position in the pediment over the front of the Senate wing. This series embraces by far the best works yet contributed by either native or foreign Art to adorn the Capitol. The portico of the Senate wing is also at last complete.

The famous doors by Rogers, cast in bronze at Munich, and reputed the finest works of their kind in modern times, have arrived. They were originally intended to be placed at the main entrance to the Rotunda, from the center portico, but they could not be seen in that position, as the doors there are required to be almost always open; and so it has been decided to place them between the Senate wing and the Rotunda, and it is supposed that somewhat similar ones will eventually be ordered for the corresponding passage from the Rotunda to the House wing.

In the interior, preparations are making for the meeting of Congress. The Chambers of the House and Senate are being renovated, and the lobbies painted, and the traces of the occupation of the building as a hospital more thoroughly removed. The frescoes in the Senate wing are progressing, the medallions in the Vice President's room are receiving the last touches, and in general the begun but unfinished decoration is being completed. Little, if any, new decoration, however, is being undertaken.

Letter From Spencer Kellogg Brown, the Martyr.

The following letter from Spencer Kellogg Brown was written but a few days previous to his execution by the rebels:

CASTLE THUNDER, VA., Sept. 23, 1863.

DEAR FATHER:—By permission and through the courtesy of Captain Alexander, I am enabled to write you a few lines. You who before this have heard from me in regard to my situation here, can, I trust, hear it when I tell you that my days on earth are soon ended. Last Saturday I was court martialed, and this evening, a short time since, I received notice of my sentence, by Captain Alexander, who has since shown me every kindness consistent with his duty.

Writing to my dear parents I feel there can be no more comfort after such tidings than to tell you that I trust, by the mercy of our Heavenly Father, to die the death of a Christian. For more than a year since the commencement of my confinement, I have been trying to serve Him in my poor feeble way, and I do not fear to go to Him. I would have loved to see you all again; God saw best not, why should we mourn? Comfort your hearts, my dear parents, by thought of God's mercy unto your son, and bow with reverence beneath the hand of Him "who doeth all things well." I have but little business to dispose of. Yourself and uncle Coazens at St. Louis, will please draw my pay from the Government and invest it in United States bonds at present, the interest of which will be paid semi-annually to my wife. * * * *

I sent a ring to my wife by a clergyman, Monday last; I also sent a telegram to yourself, which will arrive too late, as the time of my execution is set for day after to-morrow, Friday, September 25th. I will try to send a short letter to my wife, accompanying this. * * * Capt. Alexander, commandant of the prison, deserves your respect and grateful remembrance for his kindness to your son in his last hours.

DEAR PARENTS:—There are but few more moments left me. I will try to think often of you. God bless and comfort you. Remember me kindly and respectfully to all my dear friends and relatives. Tell Kitty I hope to meet her again. Take care of Freddy for me; put him often in remembrance of me.

DEAR MOTHER:—Good bye! God comfort you, my mother, and bless you with the love of happy children! Farewell, my father! we meet again by God's mercy!

SPENCER KELLOGG.

Cruelty to Negroes.

[From the New Orleans Era, 9th.]

An overseer or agent of Government plantations was before Judge Atocha yesterday, on a charge of having used excessive cruelty in the treatment and punishment of slaves on the plantations over which he had control. He was placed under arrest about five weeks ago, by order of Capt. Silvey, Provost Marshal at Thibodaux; and it is alleged that, by his harsh treatment of the negroes, he has done the unfortunate creatures great bodily harm. The accused had charge of two places near Tigerville, one called the Hopkins, and the other Brownson plantation. On one of these there was employed a negro carpenter, named Gilbert, who acted in the capacity of preacher to the flock of colored folks in the neighborhood, admonishing them, as he said yesterday in Court, to refrain from stealing, lying, blaspheming, and all other evil actions, and become good and true christians. This man was the principal witness and prosecutor, and from his statement we should say he had been treated rather harshly by Mr. Bell. He had purchased a small horse for five dollars, which was taken from him by Bell. Two other negroes had killed some of the plantation sheep and the slaughter had been laid at his innocent door, though he had a great repugnance to mutton, and never devoured any of that kind of meat; and, besides, being the shepherd of the plantation, his duty and inclinations led him to protect rather than destroy the flocks under his care. One Sunday, during which he had not preached to his congregation, Bell came to him in an excited manner, and asked him about the horse and sheep, and, without any cause, struck him. He raised his hand to guard against the blow, when Bell caught a crutch from a lame colored man, and struck him a heavy blow on the shoulder. Gilbert seized the crutch; Bell then sent to the house for his pistol, rifle, and a rope. The rope was brought and a stout negro, named Charley, was directed by Bell to tie Gilbert's hands together behind his back. Bell then mounted his horse, and taking hold of the end of the rope ordered Gilbert to follow him to the other plantation. He started off at a rapid pace; Gilbert could not keep up; complained, and tried to hold back. Bell then fastened the rope to the pummel of his saddle, then putting spurs to his horse increased his speed to a gallop. Gilbert, not being very swift of foot, was unable to keep up, and soon fell on the road, but this did not check the cruelty of his torturer, nor the speed of the horse, for he dragged him by the rope along the ground some 200 yards, tearing the skin from his breast and arms, and otherwise seriously injuring the poor fellow. The dragging process might have been continued for some time longer, but fortunately the rope broke and the preacher got up and escaped to the woods, though Bell called to him to stop and let him finish his murder. A couple of other witnesses, co-workers of Gilbert on the plantation, who each had his story of ill-treatment and cruelty to relate, corroborated the above statement in the most essential points, and the marks of the bruises and scratches on his own hands and breast were still shown by Gilbert, bearing mute but eloquent testimony.

Arrest of Gen. Polk and Gen. Hindman.

[From the Atlanta Register.]

The *Appeal* of yesterday alludes to the fact that Gens. Polk and Hindman had arrived in this city under arrest by order of Gen. Bragg. We were cognizant of the fact, but did not deem it necessary to allude to it. There can now be no impropriety in stating that the cause for this procedure on the part of Gen. Bragg, is said to be an alleged disobedience of orders by the two Generals named, on Sunday the second day of the battle of Chickamauga. Such is our confidence in the soldierly qualities of Gen. Polk that we believe he will be enabled to justify himself before a Court of Inquiry; but the fact that he did not bring on the battle, as ordered, three hours earlier than it began, is said to account for the alleged barrenness of the victory. It is, however, believed that Gen. Polk could not possibly have done otherwise. This is one issue, and that other more weighty one is involved in the disobedience of orders. If Sunday's fight at Chickamauga had begun, as Bragg ordered, at daylight, nightfall would not have intervened to save Rosecrans' beaten army, and he never could have reached and intrenched himself at Chattanooga.

The *Appeal* complains "that the late victory will prove but Dead Sea fruit in our hands." The arrest of the officers named may enable us to account for the alleged deplorable fact.

The Reason Why.

We copy the following paragraph from the Chicago *Times* of yesterday morning. As a delicate bit of satire, it is capital:

In our day as an editor in this city, we have had occasion to account for Democratic defeats in other States so often, that we at an early date found it necessary to study the science of giving a satisfactory explanation of such reports. We have therefore been at some pains to discern why Vallandigham was not elected, and taking the data as furnished, we have arrived at the following conclusion:

The Hon. R. T. Merrick, of this city, perhaps the oldest orator in the United States, addressed eleven meetings in Ohio—at points selected so as to enable the entire Democracy of the State to hear him. By the reports of these meetings it appears that at each of ten of these there were 50,000 persons present, and at the other 40,000. This would figure up 540,000 listeners. Deducting 100,000 for Democrats who were present at more than one meeting, and were counted twice, and 40,000 for stray Republicans who were attracted to the meeting by his matchless eloquence, we have a nett balance of 400,000 Democrats in Ohio, more than enough to have beaten Brough two to one. Figures will not lie, and there is no use in denying the fact that there was that number of Democrats in the State before the election. It will remain, however, as one of the unaccountable, unfathomable mysteries of the age, why so many thousands of these men, after hearing Capt. Merrick, should have gone home and voted for Brough! We may account for Brough's election by stating the fact, but it is not our province to explain or account for the stupidity of the people.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—An ancient horn, said to be the gift of King Alfred, is still blown every night at Ripon, England, at the hour of nine. The maintenance of the city charter depends upon keeping up this antique custom.

—The following is not a bad French pun, though made at a serious moment. A witness of a murder was asked what his name was, and replied, as every one thought, "J'en frémis d'horreur," (I shudder with horror—namely, at recollections of the deed.) The Judge cut in severely, and said, "I don't want to have any expression of your feelings. What is your name?" "I repeat what I said before," replied the witness, testily; "my name is Jean Fremy, doreur" (gilder.)

—Maximilian could organize a formidable army, it is said, with the place hunters eager for appointments in the new empire. Thousands of applications have been made from all parts of the world; and it would require the combined fleets of France and England to convey to Mexico all the parties who offer their services.

—Dr. Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist of North Carolina, died a few days since. He was a native of New York, and State Geologist for several years.

—A firm in Essex, Mass., are building a henery which will occupy six acres of ground. They intend to furnish fowls for the New York markets.

—The idea of making gaslight from water by decomposing it is not abandoned. Mr. G. A. Rayworth proposes to do it by electricity, and to set his decomposing machinery at work by water revolving coils at the extremities of dry magnets.

—Smithfield, the site of Early English martyrdoms, is to be turned into a vegetable market.

—A number of Russian sailors were granted leave of absence in New York, which they enjoyed fully. Several of them having fallen into the hands of the Philistines of Water street, were plied with liquor, and while in this state clad in other suits, and then sold to substitute agents, who either palmed them off on enrolling officers in that city, or shipped them off to other places, where they were accepted. The Admiral, it is said, will demand the restoration of the men taken from his fleet.

—The Prince of Satsuma, who is reported to have driven off and damaged a British fleet, is one of the most powerful of the great half independent princes of Japan. His name is Matsdaira Satsuma no Kami; he is lord over the provinces of Satsuma and Foulgo, in which he possesses the fortresses or strongholds of Kagosima and Sadowara. It was the first named of these which repulsed the attack of the English. He possesses, also, the Loo Choo Islands. The Prince's revenue is given in the Japanese Red Book at two millions four hundred and thirty thousand dollars per annum. He has always been a bitter enemy of the foreigners, of whom his retainers have assassinated several. Nor is he a very quiet subject of the Tycoon.

—The following promotions to the rank of Brigadier General have recently been made by President Davis: Col. G. C. Wharton, of Virginia, from July 8; Col. W. A. Quarles, of Tennessee, from August 25; Lieut. Col. Robert D. Johnson, of North Carolina, from September —; Col. A. Perrin, of South Carolina, from September 10; Col. A. W. Reynolds, of Virginia, from September 14; Col. E. W. Pettus, of Alabama, from September 18; Col. T. N. Waul, of Texas, from September 18; Col. A. L. Long, for artillery duty, on Gen. Lee's staff, from September 21; Col. H. R. Jackson, of Georgia, from September 21; Col. Wirt Adams, of Mississippi, from September 23; Col. James B. Gordon, of North Carolina, from September 18.

A MODEST REQUEST.—It is related of President Lincoln, that recently a farmer applied to him to secure his assistance in collecting a bill against the government, for damages done by troops passing through his premises. The President referred him to the proper officer, whose duty it was to attend to such matters. But the man was anxious that Mr. Lincoln should examine the case personally, and give an order to have it settled. "Then," said he, "they will attend to it at once; otherwise I may have to wait a long time." "But I have no leisure to look after such things," said the President. "It won't take but a few minutes," urged the man. "You remind me of what occurred to a friend of mine on the Mississippi river," said the President. "He was a captain of a steamboat, and when passing through the rapids, he always took the wheel, and steered the boat himself. One day when he was in the most difficult part of the stream, a boy came blubbering up to him, crying, "Captain, Captain!" "Well, what do you want?" "O, do stop the boat, I've lost my apple overboard!" The farmer saw the point of the story, and wisely concluded to collect his bill in the usual routine manner.

Land Agents.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY.—Lands bought and sold on commission and titles examined in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois. Special attention given to selecting lands for settlers. Taxes regularly paid in the above states [illegible]
[illegible]
W. J. BARNEY.
Office, 113 Randolph street, and P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

107 LAKE STREET, 107
CHICAGO, ILL.
BAILEY'S PATENT

SPRING ROLL
Family Clothes Wringer.
BENCH MACHINE.
REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.
N.B.—Over [illegible] in use in this city.
Number sold in this State..........1207
A No. 1 Machine .... $16.00.
No. 2 Machine .... 15.00.
JAMES R. RICE,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer for this State.
Post Office Box [illegible]

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
146 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
Also, deal largely in
Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

BOSTWICK'S
CARRUGATED
FIRE BACKS.
The Greatest Improvement of the Age.
This Improvement will save Coal!
It will warm a Room, or Rooms, uniformly!
Will Ventilate a Room with Pure Air!
Will increase the Draft of Chimneys!
Will burn Coal and Coke together, and give out more heat than Coal!
Will be set in all Fire-places where Grates are used, on Reasonable Terms.
[illegible]
Call and see one in operation at
A. [illegible] & SONS, Proprietors,
[illegible] Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT SALE OF
107,000 ACRES OF
RAILROAD LANDS
—AT—
AUCTION.
The Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
AT THEIR OFFICE IN DUBUQUE, IOWA,
—ON—
Thursday, the 12th of November next,
[illegible]
Terms of Sale—cash. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

OPENING SALES
—OF—
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING.
We beg leave to call the attention of the public to our present very desirable stock of OVERCOATS, [illegible]
[illegible]
LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
WM. BARTLETT.
133 Randolph st., Sherman House.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FINE CLOTHING,
Officer's Uniforms,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
Trunks, Traveling Bags and Valises
136 LAKE STREET.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
Embracing a four story stone Flouring Mill, containing four run of stone, [illegible]
[illegible]
Address C. B. JOHNSON, New Milford, Winnebago county, Ill., or D. K. PEARSON, [illegible] street, Chicago.

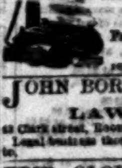
GLEASON'S
KEROSENE CRATER,
USED ON ANY KEROSENE LAMP
Without Obscuring the Light.
[illegible]
PATENT LIGHTER,
For lighting lamps without removing the chimney.
FOR SALE AT
Lamp and Oil Store, 122 Clark St.
GEO. G. POPE.

JOHN GRAY,
DEALERS IN
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage,
Tubs, Churns, Cradles,
Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.
15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST.
NEW YORK.

REMOVAL.
H. W. HINSDALE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Have removed to their New Store,
48 & 50 South Water St.,
Corner of Wabash Ave., Chicago Ill.
H. W. HINSDALE, S. SIBLEY, J. W. STANLEY.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!
We are daily receiving the following choice brands of
WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR.
[illegible]
GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
30 Lasalle street.

STOCK FARMS.
FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS,
A splendid Stock Farm of 1500 acres, one of 500 acres, and one of 320 acres,
Well watered and wooded, in OGLE and LEE Counties, and near Dixon in this State. Apply to
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
Of all sizes
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

JOHN BORDEN,
LAW OFFICE,
[illegible] Clark street, Room No. [illegible], Chicago, Ill.
Legal business thoroughly and promptly attended to.

KID GLOVES CLEANED IN
a superior manner,
198 South Clark Street.
[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
[illegible]

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—Immense stock of new, rich, and beautiful styles [illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS.—Partner wanted. [illegible]

LADIES SKIRT LIFTER.—Will [illegible]

NOTICE.—Edgar County Bank.
The notes of the
EDGAR COUNTY BANK
[illegible]

Medicinal.

LALLEMAND'S
RHEUMATISM,
GOUT AND NEURALGIA
SPECIFIC.
This valuable preparation is highly recommended by the Medical Faculty, as a safe and effectual cure for
Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.
Those suffering with any of the above distressing complaints are solicited to give the Specific a trial; and the result will convince them that a cure can be effected in an incredible short space of time, if taken according to the directions accompanying each bottle of the medicine.
Attention is also invited to the following letters from persons who have been cured by the use of the Specific:
[illegible]
PREPARED BY
ALEXANDER LEITCH,
CHEMIST.
Corner of Fourth and Olive Streets,
St. Louis.
[illegible]
J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists
No. 146 LAKE STREET,
Agents for Chicago.
For sale by druggists generally.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH
BITTERS.
CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
OF THE EFFICACY OF
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.
HEAR THE WITNESSES.
[illegible]
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.
[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,
AND
All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
[illegible]
ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE.
[illegible]
Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of
IRON OR BARK.
For those suffering
From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions
From whatever cause, either in
MALE OR FEMALE
IT
WILL GIVE YOU
A GOOD APPETITE.
WILL GIVE YOU
STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES
WILL GIVE YOU
Brisk and Energetic Feelings,
AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO
SLEEP WELL.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST
SKEPTICAL.
HELMBOLD'S
Highly Concentrated
Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla
FOR
purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, [illegible]
And Beautifying the Complexion.
NOT A FEW
[illegible]
See Medical Properties of Buchu.
FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
[illegible]
PRICES:
Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00
"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00
Delivered to any address, securely packed
Address letters for information to
HELMBOLD'S
MEDICAL DEPOT,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT)
PHILADELPHIA.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
[illegible]
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH,
Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.,
and all Druggists.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
[illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

1863. FALL TRADE. 1863.
RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
30 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]
As Low as can be Bought
[illegible]
RAWSON & BARTLETT.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

HATS, CAPS,
FUR GOODS,
AND
BUFFALO ROBES,
AT WHOLESALE.
E. P. L. BROOM
50 Lake Street, Chicago.
[illegible]
E. P. L. BROOM,
Wholesale Dealer in
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
BUFFALO ROBES, &c.
50 Lake Street, ... Chicago.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,
34 Lake Street, Chicago,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, &c.,
[illegible]
Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs.
[illegible]
Weber, Williams & Fitch.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

1863. THE 1863.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
235 Miles Double Track.
[illegible]
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
[illegible]
SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
[illegible]
FREIGHTS.
[illegible]
LIVE STOCK.
[illegible]

Oysters.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—Fifth Annual Sale of J. C. MAHONY'S
CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS.
[illegible]
Cans well filled and Warranted Every Time.
[illegible]

Business Cards.

COBURN & MARRS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
Patent Lawyers and Solicitors,
Office No. 11 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill., corner of Clark and Washington streets.
[illegible]

TOBACCO DEALERS.
CASEY & CO.,
Wholesale Tobacco Dealers,
[illegible] Dearborn street, between South Water and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. [illegible], 1863.
[illegible]
J. A. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]
[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
[illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

UNIONISTS OF THE THIRD WARD.

Dedication of New Hall this Evening.

The new Hall, at No. 511 State street, will be dedicated by the Union men of the Third Ward, this evening.

Speeches will be Delivered by Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Geo. C. Bates, Esq., Wm. Bross, E. A. Storrs, J. D. Ward, and Others.

Let there be a full attendance, as a very interesting meeting is anticipated.

THE CITY.

☞ The Union Leagues were heard from yesterday in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa.—In November they will be heard from again, in New York, Wisconsin and Illinois.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.—Your assistance is greatly needed to-day at the Soldiers' Home, to can peaches, which have been presented for the Soldiers' benefit. Come early.

PERSONAL.—P. R. McNeill, the member of Blunt's body guard who was recently killed, was well known in this city in musical and dramatic circles. His parents live in Milwaukee.

DRAYAGE.—The South Water street draymen have raised the price of drayage to the depots as follows: To the Burlington depot, 25c per load, and to the other depots a shilling advance over old prices per load.

HARMONY FOR HUMANITY.—The reader's attention is called to the advertisement of Mrs. E. O. Willard, who generously offers the entire proceeds of the sale of her new book, the "Gospel Harmony for Humanity," for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Send a quarter and get it.

GOOD TEMPLAR LADIES ATTENTION!—You are requested to meet at the Rooms of the G. T. Soldiers' Aid Society, adjoining Metropolitan Hall, this afternoon, to manufacture articles for the Northwestern Fair. Let there be a full attendance. By order of the Committee.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—We call the attention of our readers to the notice in another column, of the annual meeting of the Chicago Philharmonic Society, to be held this (Thursday) evening, at [illegible] o'clock, at the office of John V. L. Moyne, Esq., No. 50 Dearborn street, (over the office of the *Journal*), pursuant to adjournment.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION THIS EVENING.—We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column announcing the exhibition of the gymnasts, to come off this evening in the old Trinity Church, on Madison street. One of the students will lift the enormous weight of twenty-five hundred pounds! Go and see him—and you who love health, join the Gymnasium.

POLITICAL ON DIT.—It is stated that a proposition is on foot among the members of the various Union Leagues, and other associations of Unionists in the city to tender a banquet to the self-styled "*Hon.*" Dick Merrick, for the valuable aid he has rendered the Union cause by his stump-speeching canvass in Ohio; and that one of the interesting features of the occasion will be the presentation of a "bloody" flag to "My Maryland Dick," by his friend Mr. Robb.

BULLY FOR THE TOWN OF FREMONT.—The little town of Fremont, Lake county, propose to do a big thing for the Northwestern Soldiers' Fair. They have appointed one person in each school district to collect contributions for the Fair and hospitals, and have already secured about fifteen wagon loads! They intend to come in to the Fair in their own train of wagons, laden with everything they can pick up for the boys and the hospitals, and the Fair. That will be a sight worth seeing, and we promise the Fremont people that they will have "a crowd of witnesses around," when their train of wagons drive up to Bryan Hall.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—A correspondent writes us, complaining that in the recently published report of contributions to the Soldiers' Aid Society from Lockport, Ill., all other localities were mentioned except Green Garden and Manhattan. He states that the former place sent her full quota of soldiers to the field, and contributed liberally to the Soldiers' Aid Society, whenever called upon—that upwards of $20 was collected at a little church, in as many minutes for this cause, a few Sundays ago. Green Garden and Manhattan stand ready to do their whole duty "when Abraham shall call." The omission was with the writer and not the fault of the publisher.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A man named James McGinnis, residing on Fourth avenue near Liberty street, when crossing the street in front of his residence, was struck by a butcher's team, and knocked over—receiving severe injuries in his head. The team belonged to John Nahler, on State street, and had become frightened. The boy who was driving, broke one of the lines in his efforts to check them, and then jumped off the wagon. The accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, and Mr. McGinnis died six hours afterwards. He was a native of Ireland, and leaves a wife and six children. The Coroner's jury censured the owner of the team for using spirited horses without safe harness, especially when in the care of a boy.

SPLENDID PICTURE FRAME.—The superb frame which encloses the likeness of Governor Yates painted by Mr. Antrobus, and now on exhibition at his gallery, was constructed and designed by Messrs. Foster, Jenkinson & Keltz, 126 Polk street and 80 LaSalle street. It is by far the noblest, and most ornate frame, which has yet been made by a Chicago house, and is well worth an examination. Its measurement is 40x60 inches, with a ten-inch moulding decorated with Corinthian ornaments, sharp and decisive in their execution and finish. It is an entirely new order of work, a rich stencil pattern, in the language of the maker, and the gold is remarkable for its fine and luminous hues. The artistic work upon it would occupy a good workman three weeks to execute. We regard it as a credit to the talent of the city; and we are quite sure that even our boasted New York could not turn out a more unique specimen of workmanship. The same house has just received a choice and costly selection of Chromo Lithographs—representing fac-similes of the paintings of old and modern masters, in all the glory of light and shade and color. Landscapes, flower pieces, cattle, beautiful autumnal and water and summer scenes—game pieces, and hunting scenes are all here, and it is wonderful to see to what perfection the art of Chromo Lithography has been brought. There are also some fine old engravings here—many of them very rare. Ladies who love beautiful things, and all who love and reverence art should call and see this collection.

BOY KILLED BY THE CITY RAILWAY CARS.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little boy named Frank Pennington, aged 7 years, son of Richard Pennington, residing at 265 Fourth Avenue, was run over by a State street car, under the following circumstances: Frank, in company with three other boys had been hanging upon the railing and steps at the rear end of a car going north. When the car reached Liberty street, Frank jumped off and started across the other track just in time to run in front of the horses of the car passing south. Both cars were under full headway, and the careless little fellow was knocked down by the horses, and the wheels of the car passed over his body before its speed could be checked. He was taken into Dr. Hitchcock's Drug Store, near by, but expired before reaching there.

This is another sad warning to the boys who so frequently and carelessly hang upon, and play about the horse-cars. We understand that neither the driver or conductor knew of any approaching danger until after the occurrence. However, conductors should exercise great caution, when children are upon the cars, whether they are passengers, or merely those who are playing about the cars. Children should be strictly prohibited from being on the cars, unless they ride inside, nor should they be allowed ever to get off or on the car while in motion.

MUTUAL CONGRATULATIONS.—Very little attempt was made yesterday or last evening at a concerted celebration of the splendid victories which have filled with joy unspeakable the hearts of loyal men everywhere. Nor was any such celebration necessary to a satisfactory expression of the general feeling. It needed no bonfires, rockets or illuminations to give intensity to the light of joy that shone from the countenance of every true man. Wherever two or three met together upon the street, wherever friend shook hands with friend, wherever the most distant acquaintances, mutually known to each other to be true to the Constitution and the laws, exchanged nods in passing, face answered unto face with a radiation of relieved anxiety, complete satisfaction and jubilation that asked not the aid of words [illegible] itself appreciated. Indeed in the coincidence of events so bound up with the holiest interests of the country and of mankind as were the political triumphs of Tuesday last, noisy demonstrations seemed almost out of place.

Now and then, however, as the night settled, full hearts found some means of expression more demonstrative than the eye and the tongue. Early in the evening a salute of a hundred guns from Captain James Smith's battery made the pulses of the loyal beat quicker, while their sound in the ears of Copperheads, was, we presume, hardly less appalling than the thunder of Gen. Grant's artillery to the besieged Copperheads of Vicksburg.

A little later and the light of an occasional bonfire made some neighborhoods glow with a festive radiance. At the Union League rooms in Wabash Hall an open meeting was organized, which lasted for some three hours. Peter Page, [illegible]

A. Storrs, Esq., Mr. Bullard and Elliott Anthony, Esq., while Mr. Frank Lombard imparted variety to the exercises, by the capital execution of two or three capital songs. One in particular, which seemed to be known to the audience by the name of Shady, and was, as he remarked, "taught him by a large sized colored individual at Vicksburg," brought down the house in thunders of applause and laughter.

The meeting was highly satisfactory. Speakers and audience seemed to thoroughly understand each other, and every thought uttered to its remotest shade, to find a corresponding thought in the heart of every listener.

The exhortations of the speakers, to see to it that the example of our brethren of Ohio and Pennsylvania was not lost upon the loyal men of Chicago, were warmly responded to, and we have no doubt that the influence of the meeting will be felt in giving additional animation to the approaching canvass.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION ON THE GALENA RAILROAD.

Remarkable Escape of Three Men.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, as the heavy freight train bound east (due in the city at 7.30 a. m.) was half a mile west from DeKalb Station, on the Galena and Chicago Railroad, the heavy freight engine "Lyons"—No. 46—exploded, carrying away everything back of the smoke stack. At the time of the accident there were three men on the engine, whose escape from death seems truly marvelous. The engineer was found beneath the seventh car back from the engine, slightly bruised. The fireman was thrown against the fence beside the track, a distance of about fifty feet, considerably bruised but not seriously injured. The head brakeman made a more extensive aerial flight, passing over the fence into a field, fully 130 feet from the engine. His bruises are probably more extensive than those of either of his comrades; but none of them are considered as being in any danger—all are doing well.

The ground was strewn with pieces of the boiler, flues and machinery, in every direction, and some pieces were found at a great distance from the scene of disaster; and the whistle and bell at last accounts had not been found.

This is one of those mysterious accidents, the cause of which will probably never be satisfactorily determined. The "Lyons" was one of the largest and best of the Company's heavy freight engines—5 feet wheel, 17 inch cylinder—and had just come from the shops, where it had been thoroughly overhauled, and new fire-box, stays, &c., added, and was considered in as good order as any engine on the road. But an instant before the explosion, the engineer noticed that he had plenty of water—up to the top guage—and that he was carrying about the ordinary amount of steam.

The loss to the Company was considerable, including this splendid engine and the three cars that were smashed, and they feel it the more, now that the road is taxed to its utmost capacity with freight business. But the noble hearted managers care little for the pecuniary loss, since there was no loss of life. The first question asked was whether any one was killed or seriously injured.

We are glad to be able to state that two of the men were in the city yesterday, able to walk about, and the third is not considered as being seriously injured. They will all probably be on duty again in a few days.

Old Dusseldorf Pictures

James H. Hoes, jeweller, 117 Lake street, has lately added to the attractions of his store, from the Dusseldorf Gallery of New York, a series of sacred paintings, chiefly from Raphael and Murillo, most of which, as copies, take an unusually high rank. Who the artists are who have given us these fine examples of the great masters above alluded to, we do not know; they would, however, have done no dishonor to their names if they had found a place for them somewhere on the canvas. These are not all of equal merit, as might have been expected in a collection from so many studios; but there is not one amongst them which would not equally adorn a sacred edifice, or a library sacred to good and wise books, or a drawing-room sacred to the presence of beautiful and noble women.

It is delightful to reflect that although princes, and nations, and the rich churches of Rome and England, can alone, with very rare exceptions, afford to purchase the original works of the great masters of this divine art of painting, persons of comparatively moderate means may enrich their houses with fac-similes of them—and these, too, done in so spirited a manner, both in drawing, coloring, and general execution, as to give them the appearance of the genuine pictures.

In the front window of Mr. Hoes' store, there is a copy of a Madonna, child, and St. John, from Raphael, which bears upon it the marks of a very gifted hand. The face of the Madonna is luminously painted, and reflects the sweetness, and chastity, the purity and holiness of the original picture—and that of the child, is full of innocence, and divine beauty. The limbs are especially noticeable, as being finely moulded—and the hands and feet are excellently drawn and painted. The face of the young forerunner of the infant Messiah, with the oricle encircling the head, is expressive and reverential.

Hagar and Ishmael after Vander Wert, is a poem as well as a picture. Hagar is a half nude figure—the beautiful neck and arms bare, and glowing with warm life, and the glorious sweep of the back visible through the light drapery which partly covers it. The figure is turned from the spectator, and we see only the head and side face—both superb. She takes her little wild son by the hand, and departs from the house amidst weeping and admonishing friends. The face of the old man with outstretched hands, as if hopelessly entreating her not to depart, is very fine and expressive—and there is intense sorrow in that of the woman who leans against the pillar of the house porch. The desert, dark and mysterious, fills the middle and background of the picture, which is altogether very high in conception, and very suggestive. The drapery of the figures is well drawn, and the coloring harmonious and subdued in key with the general tone of the picture.

Another Madonna, child, and St. John, after Gimmon, small size, almost a cabinet picture, is very light and sparkling. The face of the mother exquisitely beautiful—although different in type to the etherial beauty of Raphael's Madonnas. The child in this picture is an anatomical study. The flesh soft and pulpy—the foreshortening of the hands and feet good. The neck and hands of the Madonna have a marble beauty in their whiteness, and the latter are flesh and blood.

There are three other Madonnas in the collection—one of them nearly life size—after Raphael, in which there are some exquisite passages—another after Murillo—entirely different in spirit and treatment from the rest. More of human beauty in it, we think, and a more spiritual expression pervading it. It is, perhaps, a little too lightly handled, and looks a little thin in texture—but to us it is by far the most interesting picture in the group, and is in parts well painted, especially in the extremities. The third and last is a Madona full, representing the Mother and Child, Pope Pius VI and Barbara, revealed between drawn curtains, standing upon a pomp of clouds, surrounded by the shadowy faces of ten thousand angels, with two rosy, palpable angels, at the base of the clouds, looking upward. There is some of the best painting in this picture which there is in any of them, although the clouds are chalky and gross. It is also a copy from Raphael. The faces of the angels are especially notable for their exquisite finish and conscientious detail. The head of the Pope is grand and powerful, and the robes solid and effectively done.

There is a miscellaneous collection also on exhibition here; the chief of which are two Cabinets, the Doctor, and the Schoolmaster, both examples of the realistic school, and both well executed—especially the Doctor, which in its way is a master-piece.

The gem of the series however, is a pastile picture styled The Chocolate Girl; which it would be very hard to describe—so hard indeed that we are afraid to attempt it. The history of it is, that the girl of which the picture is a beautiful likeness both in features and costume, was a waiter at some German hostel, with whom a soldier, who turned out to be a nobleman, fell in love as she brought him his wonted beverage, and whom he subsequently married. It is a full length figure—the face soft and beautiful, like a piece of moonlight statuary—expressive of a genuine modesty, intelligence, and noble womanhood. The whole garb is somewhat like that of the upper ten of Quakerdom. The cap a muslin, fringed with lace, and the crown a red silk showing through it. A white silk shawl is arranged over her shoulders, and crossed on the bosom. The tunic is a chocolate color, with a tail behind—the sleeves tight on the upper arm, and loose and broad toward the wrists, under which is a sleeve of white muslin. The dress is a rich satin, dark lavender color, and a white apron, reaching to the pretty bull slippers below the dress, is gracefully tied round the waist. This charming maiden, so elegantly attired, carries a tray in her hand, on which is a glass full of real water, ('tis a wonder that she has not spilled some of it by this time,) and a richly colored china cup, full of chocolate. This is an imitative picture and does not touch the imagination, but we would rather own it, although it is put down at the ridiculously low figure of $[illegible] than all the rest of the collection put together.

Besides these pictures, Mr. Hoes has a valuable and elegant collection of coral jewelry, watches, and precious stones exquisitely mounted.

Appointment of Consulting Engineer.

By a letter received yesterday, from Washington, we learn that Gen. Charles B. Stuart has been appointed by the President (in pursuance of the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, April, 1863,) to consult with the Engineers appointed by the Canal Board, in respect to the surveys of the State Canals between the Hudson and the Lakes, and as to the mode of constructing those works, so as most effectually to promote the National Interests. Gen. Stuart was lately Colonel of Engineers in the Army of the Potomac, and formerly State Engineer of New York, and Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy.

This is an excellent appointment. We know of no better man for the position, and would suggest that proper steps be taken to secure the examination by Gen. Stuart of the proposed Illinois Improvements, embracing the whole chain of canals from the Hudson to the Mississippi,—with instructions to report upon the same to the next Congress. Gen. Stuart is familiar with the [illegible] [illegible] of the Northwest, and [illegible] for the position. Let the Chicago [illegible]

THE GREAT NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR.

Is Chicago Awake to Her Duty Towards It?

DONATIONS BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

From present indications the merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics of Chicago stand a very fair prospect of falling behind those of other cities of the Northwest making fewer pretentions to patriotism and public spirited liberality. Even Pittsburg—a city not of the Northwest, but entirely outside the ring, geographically speaking—has done more towards making the Northwestern Fair a success, than has the same class of business men in Chicago. Those who have taken hold of the enterprise in Pittsburgh have printed circulars, and sent them throughout the city. These circulars contain an appeal "To the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh and vicinity." Of their full page, eloquent circular, we extract the following, as applicable to our own business men:

> "Of you, prosperous even amid the great distress of the nation, happy in the enjoyments of the comforts of home, the intercourse of friends, and the luxuries your well earned wealth fairly commands; while thousands of your countrymen are lying dead, dying, suffering cruel tortures from sickness and from wounds; that your social, political and commercial advantages may be perpetuated to you and your children, it is only asked, that you will contribute for their comfort who have given so much for you, a mite from your riches, a drop from your overflowing cup; and that mite to be more than returned by the effort that will be made to display your goods to the great concourse of strangers, that from all sections of your great market, the West, will throng to this most noble Fair."

Already the Managers have received notice of very liberal donations of articles from the principal manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen of all classes. Stewart & Appleton of New York, have promised liberal contributions of articles that neither of these princely gentlemen need be ashamed of. Washington City is also sending her quota. At Milwaukee, Detroit, and all through Michigan and Wisconsin, the people are wide awake, and are collecting materials to add to the interest and profit of this enterprise. At the little manufacturing town of Moline—formerly called the "Lowell of the West,"—the manufacturers send word that they will send in a liberal donation of their wares: bedsteads, chairs, bureaus, tubs, pails, brooms, &c., &c. Thus the work goes on all through the country. The only spark of [illegible] we have seen among our Chicago manufacturers, is the following from the Eagle Manufacturing Company:—

> At a meeting of the employees of the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, held in the Finishing Shop at 12½ on Wednesday, J. H. Swan was called to preside, and W. A. Trall to act as Secretary. After some patriotic remarks from P. W. Gates the Chairman, and three rousing cheers for the late Union victories it was resolved that this establishment be represented in the "great fair," soon to be held in the city for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, by a steam engine, to be the gift of the employees of the E. W. manufacturing company.
>
> A subscription was at once started and a sum so liberal subscribed, as to warrant the early completion of what will be a most beautiful and valuable gift.

We fear the business men of Chicago under-estimate the importance, as well as the immensity of the forthcoming Fair. From present indications it will be one of the most extensive Fairs ever held on this continent, except of course the World's Fair at New York, &c. It is to their interest as well as their privilege and duty, to contribute liberally to it. There is not an article manufactured in the city for general sale but should be on exhibition there. The name of the donor will placed upon the contribution, and it will be a standing advertisement for him, before the thousands from all over the country, who will visit the Fair during the two weeks of its duration. If a sense of duty towards the sick and wounded soldiers is not a sufficient inducement, they can look upon it as a profitable investment in an advertising way. Nor should they be willing to have a better representation of any class of articles from other cities, than we have from our own mechanics and manufacturers—our city pride, certainly will not admit of that! Let the carriage manufacturers club together and present a fine carriage or sleigh as their combined contribution, if too much of a tax for any single concern; the music dealers a piano, and so on.

We trust the business men will give this matter the attention it really deserves, and act promptly, that the Committees can make the necessary arrangements for exhibiting the articles.

The Ladies are generally very successful in collecting contributions of money and small articles from families. However, they met with two hard customers within a day or two:—one of our most successful manufacturers, who is spending upwards of $100,000 in buildings this year, and whose business is second to that of no other concern in the West, gave them "skinchingly" two dollars; another, a doctor, who makes a specialty of certain lung complaints, and boasts that he is doing a very lucrative business,—when applied to by them said, "he is a British subject, and has no sympathy with the North, or with their war,—that he shouldn't give them anything—that England is neutral, and it becomes her subjects to remain neutral."

We are requested to state that the railroads of Chicago, with their usual liberality to the soldiers' cause, have determined to put the rates of fare at half price, on certain days, for the benefit of the Northwestern Fair, and the accommodation of the large number of our working country friends who desire to be with us on that occasion. The details and special days of each road will be announced at the earliest possible moment. The schedule is in course of preparation, but not yet completed, but will be in the course of a day or two.

As there seems to be some misunderstanding relative to the table arrangements for the Northwestern Fair, the matter will be reconsidered at a meeting which has been appointed at Bryan Hall for this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. A full attendance of all ladies interested is earnestly requested.

Hahnemann Medical College—Fourth Annual Session.

A large audience attended at the rooms of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, No. 168 South Clark street, on the evening of Monday, to listen to the lecture of Dr. R. M. Hale, introductory to the fourth annual course.

Dr. E. A. Small, the President of the College, was in the chair. The subject of Dr. Hale was Scientific Materia Medica.

The lecture commenced with a description of the mental condition most appropriate to a person about to enter upon the study of a sublime science,—a condition which can only be attained by "banishing from the mind all sordid thoughts, all mean ambitions, all preconceived notions, and all prejudices having their origin in the lower planes of life."

It proceeded to notice some of the salient points in the life of Hahnemann, particularly those most immediately connected with the investigations which lay at the foundation of the school of medicine, with which his name is inseparably connected. The cardinal thoughts, the great central ideas in these investigations, according to the lecturer, were embodied in this practical rule which Hahnemann adopted at an early period of his medical career; that in order to arrive at a truly scientific Materia Medica, "we must observe first what is the pure action of each drug by itself in the healthy human body; second, we must note what is its action in this or that simple or complex disease."

Of this rule the lecturer says: "Even at this day if we apply his rule and bring to our aid all the new discoveries in the collateral sciences, we shall find it amply sufficient for all the wants of the age. "Like all fundamental laws, the law of 'Similia Similibus curantur' is *infallible*. It only needs a right application to cover all the ground occupied by the art of healing. Time and experience may lead us to its more perfect application, to a more rational and thorough understanding of its scope and dominion, but it cannot change its incontestible logic, or invalidate its immutable truth."

A portion of the lecture was then devoted to a consideration of the manner in which the fundamental principle of Homeopathy was evolved and applied by its great founder. The lecture then passed to a description of the three modes of drug action upon the animal organism—the mechanical, chemical and dynamical, claiming that true homeopathic remedies all belonged to the latter class and operated on the system in a specific manner, by virtue of their inherent corrective power.

The lecturer then proceeded with some advice to students of medicine as to the best modes of testing the action of drugs, and closed with a sketch of the history of Homeopathic doctrine, from which the lecturer drew most brilliant auguries of its future prospects.

The following is a list of the members of the faculty:

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—George E. Shipman, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—A. E. Small, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—N. F. Cooke, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics—M. R. Hale, M. D.
Surgery and Surgical Anatomy—G. D. Beebe, M. D.
Physiology and Pathology—Reuben Ludlam, M. D.
General and Descriptive Anatomy—D. A. Colton, M. D.
Chemistry and Toxicology—Rodney Welch, A. M.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—E. A. Ballard, M. D.
Dean—A. E. Small, M. D.
Register—G. D. Beebe, M. D.

On Tuesday D. A. Colton, M. D., on Anatomy, N. F. Cope, M. D., in Practice, and G. D. Beebe, M. D., on Surgery, each delivered an appropriate introductory, which was listened to with profound interest by the class. On Wednesday A. E. Small, M. D., delivered an appropriate introductory to his course on Obstetrics and diseases of women and children. After which there were a large number of patients present, at the first Clinical lecture of the course.

R. Sudburn, M. D., on Physiology, and Rodney Welch A. M., on Chemistry and Toxicology, each gave able and highly satisfactory introductions.

The session has fairly begun. A highly intellectual class of students is in attendance, and the prospects for the future are highly encouraging. Dr. A. E. Small is Dean of the Faculty. All communications or letters of inquiry should be addressed to him, Post Office box 330, Chicago, Illinois.

The Equestrian Exhibition.

We have already alluded to the extensive arrangements being made for the Grand Equestrian Exhibition, by J. Milton Smith, Esq., Superintendent. We yesterday afternoon visited the Washington Skating Park grounds, and found it transformed into an arena for the Exhibition, by the erection of seats sufficient for the accommodation of from 15,000 to 20,000 spectators. Smith, like many of the name, never does anything half-way, and is making every arrangement to render this a complete success, which it now promises to be. The liberal premiums offered, and the wide range given for gentlemen, ladies, boys and girls, will bring together the best [illegible] in the adjacent country, and certainly the best in the city. Yesterday afternoon several Indian were present, trying their steeds, and their equestrian skill [illegible] of them from the interior of the State. [illegible] equestrians, who it is said are daily going through the motions, mounted upon their [illegible].

It is unfortunate that the Brighton races have been fixed, by postponement, upon the same days, as there are many of our citizens, as well as large numbers from the country, who will have a desire to attend both exhibitions—of speed and equestrianism. One or the other must suffer from the arrangement; and the close proximity to the city, the facilities for reaching the grounds, and the great variety, and general character of attractions at the Equestrian Exhibition, would seem to indicate that "the crowd" will naturally attend Mr. Smith's "Show." *Nous verrons.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT.—John B. Ackly, et. al., vs Great Western Insurance and Trust Co.

A final decree in favor of the complainants was rendered in this case yesterday, and as there were some important questions of law involved, we give a brief summary of the facts.

In 1860 the Great Western Insurance and Trust Co. of Philadelphia commenced business in this city, employing John B. Ackley as its agent.

The complainants, Hahn & Small were induced to sign the bond of Ackley, as security that he should pay over to the company all moneys that he should receive as the agent of the Company. Ackley failed, and the Company brought suit on the bond against Ackley, Hahn & Small, for a large sum of money which Ackley had collected as agent, and failed to pay over. The defendants filed their pleas denying the legality of the bond, on the ground that the Company had not sufficient capital to enable it to transact business in this State.

The Defendants in the Common Law suit, also commenced this action on the chancery side of the court for discovery and relief, making the President of the Company and the Assignee, (the Company having in the mean time failed and made an assignment) parties to the suit. The bill alleged that the Company was insolvent at the time the bond was made, and had not the amount of capital required by the laws of the State of Illinois, to enable it legally to carry on the business of Insurance here, and that the bond having been made in aid of and for the purpose of assisting said Company to carry on the business of Insurance here in Illinois, was illegal and void. The bill prayed for an injunction restraining the prosecution of the Common Law suit till the defendants should answer, which injunction was granted. A demurrer was filed to the bill, but after full argument it was overruled and the bill sustained, and yesterday a final decision was made in the case decreeing the bond null and void, and perpetually enjoining the prosecution of the Common Law suit. This decision will not prevent the Company from bringing an action against Ackley for the money he has received, but relieves the sureties, Hahn & Small, from all liability.

O. H. A. Hutchinson, for Complainants.
Walker & Chandler, for Defendants.

RECORDER'S COURT, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.—CRIMINAL LAW.

People vs John Horce, larceny; parties and jury present verdict not guilty.

Isaac Lawrence—Assault: Defendant discharged on own recognizance in $100.

John Rollins—Larceny; continued on motion of defendants. Bail fixed at $1500.

John Powers—Larceny; jury trial, verdict not guilty.

John Whetherlaw—Larceny; jury trial, verdict guilty: year in penitentiary.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—We believe this to be the best conducted institution of the kind in the United States. The College rooms have recently been refitted and furnished, and very great improvements have been added in making extensive preparations for actual business practice. One large hall is appropriated for this department; in it is a nice banking office, a railroad office, a post-office, a commission house, a jobbing house, &c., &c. Each of these offices is furnished with all the blanks and documents used in that kind of business. Each student passes through each of these offices—doing business with customers over the counter—handling the money, filling out documents, and perfecting himself generally in all the little peculiarities of the business. In this hall, students will meet regularly "on Change" and discuss the "Daily Markets," "Stocks," the "Currency," &c. This is a long step forward in the way of getting a business education.

THE RICE FAMILY—two sisters and two brothers, are to give a Concert in Bryan Hall, in a few weeks. We make this statement in advance of their coming, that we may add to our concert-lovers our advice to hear them. At the solicitation of urgent friends, the sisters, who were passing a day in our city, sang some of their pieces in the parlor of the Sherman House last evening. The hall without, as well as the room, was crowded with admiring listeners. The contralto is a most wonderful voice; the soprano powerful and very sweet. These singers are from Adrian, Mich. Young, handsome, and astonishingly effective in their rendition of difficult music.

THE GHOST AT MCVICKER'S.—McVicker's Theatre is crowded nightly, and the new sensation meets with decided success. Those who have seen the Ghost in New York and elsewhere, are loud in praise of McVicker's, and pronounce it the best thing they have seen. We cannot conceive how it could be better. This is the last week of Miss Mary Provost, who, we understand, will appear on Saturday afternoon for the accommodation of families.

PULLED.—One of the infamous dens at the corner of Wells and Monroe streets, was pulled yesterday on complaint of one Fred Maner, from the country, who had been robbed in it the night before, of his pocket book containing $25. Nine of its inmates were captured, who were all sent to Bridewell yesterday morning.

THE BRIGHTON TROT.—The races at Brighton Course will come off on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, as advertised.

EIGHTH WARD U. L. A.—The members of the 8th Ward U. L. A. are requested to meet at the council room to-night, at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the VICE-PRESIDENT.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, is now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., specialist in diseases of the blood and skin—cures them with a neutralizer, which is a positive cure.

Organic Weakness, brought on by improprieties, excesses, &c., causing loss of vital energies, Nervous and General Debility, &c., treated and radically cured by an infallible remedy.

The following is from the New Orleans *Delta*, January 7, 1850, concerning him. Read it!

DR. JAMES' TREATMENT OF INTRICATE DISEASES.—We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. James, in another column, concerning his successful treatment of secret diseases. The Doctor has had very considerable practice in this country, as well as in Europe, and offers a prospect of speedy cure to the afflicted. The number of diseases to which human flesh is liable renders it necessary that doctors should apply themselves to different branches of their profession, and the specialty chosen by Dr. James is capable of conferring great blessings on mankind when the practitioner is master of his art. The large and increasing business of Dr. James is a satisfactory proof of his skill.

For better is it for the sufferer to apply to such a man than, through a morbid feeling of delicacy, allow disease to extend its ravages. A moment of folly may cause a pang that will be the canker-worm to all future happiness, unless the medicineer be found who can effect a cure.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—It is a fact that Pearson & Dana, 166 Lake street, sell at Retail the best of Boots and Shoes, and buying in large quantities from first hands are enabled to give bargains, they also sell at wholesale, and manufacture to order, the best of custom work. oct15q943-3t

☞ Doctors R. & J. Hunter, of New York, physicians for diseases of the throat and lungs. Chicago office 88 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. Oct15-3t

☞ "Godey's Ladys' Book," "Arthur's Home Magazine" and "Le Bon Ton," for November, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. 1t

Card—Removal.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter of New York, Physicians for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, have removed to their new permanent offices, No. 88 Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. Dr. James Hunter may be consulted daily at the above address, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 p. m., Sundays excepted. oc9-tf

HARDY BULBS.—Plant in Fall 300 varieties tulips, fine roots, $1 to $10 per 100; also, hyacinths, crown imperials, crocus, narcissus, jonquils, Japan lilies, &c., a very large assortment; also, fruit trees, grapes, shrubs, &c.—all good and cheap. Send red stamp for catalogue.

F. K. PHOENIX.
BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Ills. oc14-1w

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa. au31-3m

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FIXTURES.—The largest and richest assortment in the city. Call and examine. J. WINEBAVE, JR., & Co.,
oc3 15t 84 Randolph street.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. sc24-1w

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 13th inst., by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. CHARLES B. KIMBELL and Miss ALMIRA R. BARTHOLOMEW.

In this city, at the Desplaines St. M. E. Church, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, EDWARD F. GARVIN, M. D., and Miss AUGUSTA NELSON, both of this city.

In this city, at his residence, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 13th, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. BENJAMIN ELLORY and Miss SARAH MARSHAW.

In this city on Wednesday morning, Oct 14th, by the Rev. Cleo Edward Cheney, Rector of Christ Church, at the residence of the bride's uncle Charles Fairbanks, Esq., corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-Second street, HENRY G. BICKNELL and EMMA F. PIERCE, both of Chicago. No cards sent.

At Otsego, Allegan county, Michigan, on the 30th September, 1863, by Rev. S. Osborn, Mr. ALVIN G. DUNHAM, to Miss ETTIKA CRIDGE, all of that place.

At Clinton, on Sunday, the 4th inst., by S. Scott, J. P., Mr. JOSEPH KIMBELL, to Mrs. LARA [illegible]

Also, at the same place, by Rev. Elder Parsons, Mr. PHILIP CURRY, to Miss ELLEN AUGUSTA PEASE.

In Sandwich, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. G. A. Harvey, Mr. GEO. H. COX to Miss EMMA C. HOWE, all of Sandwich.

In New York, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Chambers HUMPHREY F. THOMPSON to Miss ANNIE M., daughter of John J. Sprouls, Esq., all of New York.

DIED.

[illegible], Ill., on the 6th inst., HANNAH, wife of [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1863.

The demand for money was not unusual pressing to-day, and if it had been most of the banks were too short of currency to supply it. The effect of the stringency is plainly evident by the condition of the exchange market. The current rates to-day were ¼ discount buying, and par selling, but some of the banks would only take it at ¼ off, and sold at anything they could get above ¼ discount. As compared with currency, New York exchange is just now decidedly "heavy."

The scarcity of currency tends to check speculation, in that view it is perhaps, not to be regretted. The banks have an abundance of money, but just now too much of it happens to be in New York.

The following were the rates of Gold in Wall street, as reported by private dispatches: [illegible], closing at 154¾. The range here was [illegible], the lower the opening and the higher at the close. About [illegible] were the rates for the most of the day.

The price of Silver was [illegible]. Treasury Notes nominal; selling [illegible].

AT MILWAUKEE.—The money market is represented to be working rather closely. Discounts confined to the offerings of first-class paper.

AT ST. LOUIS.—Monetary affairs quiet and little business being transacted. N. Y. Exchange abundant and steady at [illegible] ¢ cent. discount, buying and selling.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—No new items in the money market. The supply of capital on the street is far in excess of the demand, and rates rule from 4@5 ¢ cent.

TENNESSEE MONEY.—The Nashville Journal of October 11th says:

No change in Tennessee money since our last issue. Bank of Tennessee is still quoted at 50 ¢ cent. discount, and Planters' and Union Bank at [illegible].

New York Stock and Money Market—Oct. 14.

Stocks active and better.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government Stocks a shade firmer.

U. S. 6s '81, c'p. [illegible] | U. S. 1 year cert. [illegible]

Money moderately active at [illegible] ¢ cent—the great bulk of transactions at [illegible]. Sterling exchange firmer at [illegible]. Gold firmer, but quite unsettled—opening at [illegible], declining to [illegible], and closing firm at [illegible]. The steamer to-day for Liverpool carried out $[illegible] in specie.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The general produce markets to-day were nervous, unsettled, and irregular, and prices fluctuated considerably, and on the whole ruled lower.

The Flour market was very dull, mainly in consequence of the difficulty in making shipments—the propeller lines all being full—and there were scarcely sales enough to establish a market. Only about 2,500 brls were sold, at $6.50@7.25 for white winter extras, $4.95 for winter superfine; $5.25@5.50 for good to choice spring superfine.

The Wheat market ruled 4@5c per bushel lower than yesterday, opening very flat, with sales of No. 1 Spring at $1.10, advancing to $1.11½, and closing at $1.11½. No. 2 Spring was sold at a range of $1.07@1.09 per bushel, and closed at $1.08½. Rejected Spring was sold at $1.00@1.02; No. 2 Red $1.16; and Rejected Winter at $1.05. The day's sales amounted to about 180,000 bushels.

The market for Corn suffered a decline of 2@3c per bushel, No. 1 corn opening at 78c, and advancing to 79½c, and closing quiet but firm. No. 2 corn was sold at 75@76c, and Rejected Corn at 70c. The offerings were unusually high, and it was difficult to buy at the ruling quotations, after the market took a turn upwards. The sales amounted to only about 80,000 bushels.

The market for Oats opened dull at a decline of 1c per bushel below the closing quotations on 'Change yesterday; but they rallied again and closed, after considerable activity, at a decline of only ½c per bushel, with sales of about 200,000 bushels, at 59@60c for No. 1, and 58@59c for No. 2 Oats in store, closing at 59½@60c for No. 1.

Rye declined 2c per bushel, with light sales at 90@91c for No. 1, and 89c for No. 2.

Barley declined 4@5c per bushel, with sales at $1.30 for No. 2, and $1.05@1.10 for Rejected in store. By sample sales were dull and entirely neglected, holders asking 60c. There were no sales reported.

Provisions were quiet, and the only transactions reported were 300 brls Mess Pork at $14.50, and 500 tierces Leaf Lard at 11@11½c, an advance of ½@½c per lb.

Timothy Seed was quiet at $2.10@2.25. Clover Seed was sold at $6.25.

Freights were steady 5c for corn, 5c for barley, and 6c for wheat to Buffalo, and 5c for oats by propeller.

In Beef Cattle the receipts to-day amount to about 1,190 head, and the entered sales to 1,689. For good shipping and packing grades there has been a fair demand at fully the quotations of last market. For common and inferior stock the receipts have been very trifling, and the demand dull and inactive. In Hogs the receipts during the day amount to about 3,400 and the entered sales to 6,700. Prime qualities have been in active demand at $4.25@4.50. The bulk of sales have been of medium grades from $4.10@4.30, for which there has been a fair inquiry. The quotations of last market have been fully sustained.

LATER.

On account of a rumored advance in gold in New York after the close of the Second Board, there was a more active inquiry by speculators for grain of all kinds at the Tremont House this evening, and prices ruled higher than on 'Change. The transactions, however, were not very heavy, and there was a very decided nervousness among operators at the extreme figures. WHEAT advanced 1@2c above the closing quotations on 'Change, with sales of about 25,000 bushels at $1.09@1.11 for No. 1 Spring, principally at $1.10@1.11, closing at the outside figure. Late in the afternoon 10,000 bushels were sold at $1.08@1.08½. CORN was in good demand and 1@1½c higher than on 'Change, with sales of about 15,000 bushels at 79c for No. 1, and 76c for No. 2, but no sellers. OATS advanced 2@2½c higher than the extreme figures paid in the early part of the day, and about 60,000 bushels changed hands at 60¼@62½c for No. 1 in store, closing with buyers at 62c, and sellers at 62½c. But few of our leading grain operators took any part in the transactions.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago—Oct. 10.

The following table, showing the amount of flour and grain in store in this city on Oct. 10, 1863 and 1862, was posted on 'Change to-day:

	Oct. 3, 1863.	Oct. 4, 1862.
Flour, brls	10,[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	2,105,344
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	84,417	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE.—The receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards during the day amount to about 1,190 head and the entered sales to 1,689 head, at prices ranging from $3.50@4.50 for extra to prime shipping grades; at $2.62½@3.50 for good; and at $1.75@2.50 for common. There has been a good demand both for shipping and packing cattle, and for lower grades the market has been tolerably active. It is very gratifying to find that of the very common and inferior grades, for which there is no demand, the receipts for the last two days have been nil. Of very prime shipping grade there was only one lot sold during the day at the Fort Wayne yards, consisting of 32 head Illinois Steers, fed in McLean county, the average weight being 1,430 lbs, and sold by Sprague to Rosenthal at $4.50. Amongst several really good medium shipping grades we noticed at the Fort Wayne yards a lot of 97 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,290 lbs, sold by Farwood to Wahl, at $3.90. A lot of 14 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,291 lbs sold at the Southern yards, by Buchanan to Millwood & Co., at $3.30. A lot of 22 Illinois Steers sold at Sherman's yards, by Norton to Hancock, at $3.75, average weight being 1,216 lbs, and at the Cottage Grove yards there were also two lots of very superior shipping grades of 48 and 59 head, which arrived too late for to-day's market. The transactions of to-day's market indicate a good demand at fully the quotations of last week.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts at the various yards to-day amount to about 7,400 hogs, and the entered sales to 6,700, at prices ranging from $4.25@4.50 for extra prime qualities; from $4.10@4.30 for medium; and from $3.50 @4.00 for common. At the quotations the market has been tolerably active, and firm, amongst shippers and packers, except for very common and inferior grades, for which there is very little demand. The bulk of sales effected to-day were from $4.10@4.30, at weights averaging from 216 to 250 lbs for corn fed hogs, but for distillery fed hogs, for which there is less demand, the averages were irregular, but much higher. The market to-day has shown a good demand, there being few lots remaining over unsold, and at prices, though much lower than were obtained a few weeks since yet firm at the quotations of last market.

SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1863.

The advance in gold and cotton during the week has had the natural effect of causing a further rise in the prices of nearly all kinds of Dry Goods, domestic and foreign. As will be seen from the list of quotations given below, we have noted an advance of [illegible] on Standard sheetings, about [illegible] on Bleached goods, [illegible] on Ticks, [illegible] on Prints, and [illegible] on Striped Shirtings. Notwithstanding this, however, we are not up to New York asking prices.

Trade here is very lively, and large numbers of country merchants who purchased at the East, and have their goods delayed by the railroad blockade, are purchasing here freely. The stocks are still ample to meet even the present heavy demand, and our wholesale merchants are using extraordinary efforts to keep them up.

The following are the ruling quotations in this market:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Quiet. The engagements were:—[illegible]

[illegible]

Review of the New York Grocery Market.

[From the N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List, 10th.]

[illegible]

Review of the Boston Grocery Market—Oct. 12.

[From the Commercial Bulletin.]

[illegible]

Boston Flour Market.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, 10th.]

[illegible]

Western superfine at [illegible]; common extra, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; and choice, including St. Louis favorite brands, [illegible]. Extra Michigan is selling at [illegible]; choice do, [illegible]; extra Ohio, [illegible]; choice do, [illegible].

Canada flour of the new crop is coming forward more freely, and is of unusually good quality, with sales at [illegible] for extras, and [illegible] for choice and favorite brands.

Southern flour is quiet and [illegible] limited demand, but prices are very firm and tending upwards. Brandywine is now held [illegible], and Patapsco at [illegible], with a great scarcity of the higher grades.

Corn meal is in improved demand, and prices have advanced to [illegible]. Rye flour better, and selling at [illegible] for common and extra grades.

Boston Provision Market—Oct. 13.

[illegible]

New York Salt Market—Oct. 14.

[illegible]

Boston Hide Market—Oct. 13.

[illegible]

New York Seed Market—Oct. 13.

[illegible]

New York Markets—Oct. 14.

COTTON—Scarcely so firm—with sales at [illegible].

FLOUR—Less active, and [illegible] lower—declined chiefly in medium grades—good fresh ground extra state scarce and wanted, with sales at [illegible] for extra state; [illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market—Oct. 14.

[illegible]

Oswego Market—Oct. 14.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible], Oct. [illegible], 1863.

CLEARED.

Badger State, [illegible], lumber, [illegible] shingles.

Republic, Morris.

Ajax, Ottawa, [illegible] ft lumber, [illegible] lath.

ARRIVED.

[illegible], Morris, [illegible] bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Oct. 14, 1863.

UP.—Props. Bradbury, Tonawanda; schrs. Sailor Boy, Bay State, Arcturus.

DOWN.—Prop. Fountain City; bark Watson; schr. H. A. Richmond, Milan.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—To Broom Corn Growers. Those wishing to procure a good article of Broom Corn Seed, uninjured by frost will be supplied, by sending their orders before the 25th of November, 1863, to the undersigned at Terre Haute, Indiana. Price $1.00 per bushel. W. H. MAGIE
oc13 c814-2t

FOR SALE—A Great Bargain. A complete set of Mill Fixtures, including Engine, Boiler, Saws with a Run of Stone, Sorghum Evaporator and all the necessary Tools and Machinery for a Mill will be sold at a great sacrifice, if applied for at once. T. S. BAKER & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Stock of Goods. A small retail Stock of Goods for Sale, at a bargain, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes and Crockery, amounting to about $3,000. [illegible]

FOR SALE—City Lots, situated in the Western, Southwestern, and Southern parts of the city, are offered for sale during the month. [illegible] THOMAS ATKINSON.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain. Four lots on the southeast corner of LaSalle and [illegible] street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug Store for sale in one of the most flourishing Rail-road towns in this state, about 100 miles from Chicago. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Carriages. Several Single Buggies and two-seat Carriages, [illegible] LEADBEATER BROS., corner of Lasalle and Madison streets.

FOR SALE—A Good Chance. For sale the Stock, Fixtures and good will of a Stationery store, now doing a good business. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and Buildings for sale at a Bargain. [illegible] corner of Morgan and Madison [illegible] Dearborn and Madison sts.

FOR SALE—$[illegible] will procure a half interest in a [illegible] CASH business paying large profits. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large sized Pony for sale cheap. Sound, kind, and gentle; good to both saddle and harness, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Building Lots in the South and West Divisions. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Mill Machinery. Boiler Engine, three run of stones, together with all the machinery complete [illegible] M. C. STEARNS, by Lake street bridge.

FOR SALE—A Frame Packing House and Lot 40x150 feet, with Smoke House, &c., on Monroe street, between Jefferson and Des Plaines sts. [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible]

FOR SALE—One large Herring's Safe and one "Bacon's Burglar-Proof Chilled Iron" [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Grocery and Liquor Store, well located and doing a thriving business. For further particulars inquire at 71 State street, or address P. O. Box 1961.

FOR SALE—One Second-Hand Portable Engine, 20 horse power, all complete, and in perfect order. Also, one Boiler, two flues 20 ft. by 42 inches diameter, JOHN T. NOYE, 23 Market street.

FOR SALE—A Tannery. The subscriber, who intends to change his business, offers for sale his Tannery and Bark Mill, with or without stock on hand. [illegible] WILLIAM SCHMIDT.

FOR SALE—One Lot, 40 feet front, on Desplaines street, between Lake and Randolph streets, corner of a 20 foot alley, together with a church building thereon. [illegible] M. WILLIAMS, at the Chicago Plumbing Works, 109 [illegible] street, or address Post Office Box 1947.

FOR SALE—A New Schooner, 142½ feet on deck, 26 feet 1 inch beam, 12 feet hold. 22,000 to 23,000 bushels carrying capacity. Now on the stocks at Fort Howard, Wis., and to be launched about the 15th of October. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to W. H. WOLF, Fort Howard, Wis., or E. T. CRANE & CO., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE—Hotel in Loda, Ill. J. C. Dore offers for sale his Hotel, (with or without furniture,) situated in Loda, Iroquois County, on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, [illegible] miles south of Chicago. [illegible] The hotel is two stories high, and contains seven rooms on the first floor, thirteen on the second floor, and a hall and one large bed room on the third or attic floor. There is a very good cellar under the house, and water in the kitchen from a good well. There is also on the premises a wood-shed, 14 by 32 feet, and a stable sufficient for stabling fifteen horses. All of said buildings were built in 1860, and are in good repair. It is believed there is no hotel better located or doing a better business between Chicago and Cairo. [illegible] J. C. DORE, Chicago, or J. C. DORE, on the premises.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A Furnished House to Rent, containing ten rooms—front hall, front and back stairs, closets, wood house, cellar, well and cistern, pump in kitchen, [illegible]. Located on pleasant [illegible] avenue, between Twenty fifth and Twenty sixth streets, within two minutes walk of the cars. The owner, wife and two children will board with occupants. Call at Room No. 1, up stairs, 128 Lake street, or address P. O. Box 21, Chicago.

TO RENT—A new Cottage House and Lot on Indiana avenue, near Rio Grande street. The lady owning the property wishes board in the family renting the same. A tenant without children preferred. Address P. O. Drawer 6248.

TO RENT.—Furnished Lodging Rooms, for Gentlemen, at No. 23 Michigan avenue for rent.

TO RENT—A two story residence on East Indiana street, near North Clark street. Apply at the American Mills, 179 Michigan street.

TO RENT—A first class Marble Front Dwelling situated in the North Division, in a good neighborhood, [illegible] W. H. RAMSON, House and Land Agent Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—A two story house and the furniture and a stock of fuel in the house for sale. A rare chance. Please call immediately at 126 Madison street corner of Clark.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—I desire board for myself, wife and son, 17 years old, in a respectable private family, or where there are very few boarders. C. B. BECKWITH, 113 and 115 Water street.

BOARDING—Two pleasant rooms with board can be obtained by applying at No. 49 Harrison street, two doors west of Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a good sized room and board, on reasonable terms, by applying at [illegible] Lake street.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant front room at [illegible] Wabash avenue.

WANTED.—Five good Carpenters wanted. Inquire at corner of Union and [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Housekeeper. Wanted a situation as a housekeeper, by a lady of experience, [illegible] Apply by letter to "HOUSEKEEPER," Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A position [illegible] in a Wholesale house, by a young man who has had [illegible] years experience as a practising [illegible] Office Drawer 6291, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] girl who can give good reference, [illegible] West Side.

WANTED—For a young [illegible] place in a Wholesale house, [illegible] G. H." Tribune office.

WANTED—To sell, a [illegible] broken City Pony, suitable for a [illegible] driving. Also Harness and saddle. Inquire at South Water street.

WANTED—A first class [illegible] One who understands [illegible] would rent the room to a lady [illegible] MRS. VAN RENSEN.

WANTED—Physicians and [illegible] in the principal towns in the [illegible] take the agency for the sale of Dr. [illegible] MACHINES for medical purposes. [illegible] F. S. BAKER, P. O. Box 236.

WANTED—A Horse, A [illegible] work horse wanted to keep during the winter for his board. He must work double and single, [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—To rent a Store [illegible] able for the Fancy Goods business, [illegible]

WANTED—To buy out a [illegible] paying business [illegible]

WANTED—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Address P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—A good second [illegible] Express Wagon, for cash. Apply at [illegible] Clark street.

WANTED—Immediately, a [illegible] girl, thoroughly acquainted with [illegible] of Willcox & Gibbs sewing machines. [illegible] Apply to Mme. HAMMOND, Cloak Maker, Madison street, between Dearborn and State sts., near the corner of Dearborn.

WANTED—A smart, [illegible] young man, in a Wholesale Notion [illegible] Must understand the business, and come well recommended. Address P. O. Box 3286.

WANTED—To rent two or [illegible] rooms, by a young lady and her father, on reasonable terms. Anywhere in North [illegible] preferred. Address [illegible] P. O. Box 1369, care Mr. Fuller.

WANTED—A smart, intelligent boy or young man, as Entry or Bill Clerk. [illegible] Must be a good [illegible] business penman, quick and accurate in figures. One having had experience as entry clerk in a wholesale dry goods house and speaking the German language preferred. Address stating experience, references and [illegible] P. O. Box 3298.

WANTED—Eight or ten [illegible] intelligent and reliable men who are acquainted in the city, to engage in a profitable [illegible] From $20 to $50 a day can be made, and the [illegible] will be permanent. For further particulars [illegible] of A. S. WRIGHT, at 83 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—A gentleman of [illegible], in easy circumstances, wishes the acquaintance of an American lady of [illegible] and circumstances, with a view to matrimony. Communications strictly confidential. Address [illegible] "D Bar," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—By a young German lady, who speaks the English language, having good references, a situation in an American family. Address "M A," Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation by [illegible] Engineer to run a stationary engine, [illegible] GIBBERT, P. O. Box 1836.

WANTED—And no humbug. [illegible] men from nearly every place to earn two or three hundred dollars a year without [illegible] other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to [illegible] can make four or five thousand a year. Call at Room 1, up stairs, 131 Clark street, or send ten cents to Post Office Box 3848, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation by [illegible] thirty years of age, from the East [illegible] J. E. FOWLER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A Dwelling House [illegible] located between [illegible] and Lake streets [illegible] Address Box 4071.

WANTED—A Partner. [illegible] will buy one-half of a newspaper [illegible] printing office [illegible]

WANTED.—Board in a [illegible] family for a gentleman and his wife [illegible] Address [illegible] Post Office Drawer 6188.

WANTED.—Unfurnished [illegible] wanted in a pleasant neighborhood [illegible] for gentleman and wife. [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent. A [illegible] Cottage, containing some six or eight rooms [illegible]

WANTED—A Suit of unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private [illegible] L W D, P. O. Box 1434.

WANTED—A Clerk. A [illegible] intelligent young man wanting to learn the [illegible] Address, stating where can be seen, [illegible]

WANTED.—An American [illegible] lady desires a situation in a small family [illegible] Address G. W. S., at this office.

WANTED—Two Stair Builders [illegible] Inquire of WILLIAMSON & [illegible] corner of Canal and Twelfth street, West Side.

WANTED—Agents to sell a [illegible] subscription, John S. C. Abbott's History of the Great Rebellion, Headley's Life of Washington, and other new and valuable publications [illegible] 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for new and popular works. [illegible] CLARKE & CO., 126 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Five good [illegible] Gas Fitters, two Plumbers and one [illegible] to learn the trade. Apply to H. D. HOFFMAN, [illegible] LaSalle street. Also, two good Finishers wanted.

WANTED.—To the Ladies. [illegible] Western Merchant wishes to correspond with a young lady from eighteen to twenty-four years of age. Photographs exchanged. Address J. S., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—A young lady of experience will be open for an engagement as governess or teach in modern languages, [illegible] by her next. Can bring the highest references. Address "M P," Box 732.

WANTED—$5,000 worth of second hand Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry and Furs, for which I will pay the highest price. Ladies and gents having any of the above articles to dispose of, will please call at [illegible] Wells street, two doors from Washington. M. PFLAUM, Post Office Box 119. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Pflaum.

WANTED—Tinners. Three good Tinners can find work [illegible] GARFIELD'S, 20, 21, 23 and 25 State street, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment. $[illegible] a month. Agents wanted [illegible] We will give a commission [illegible] C. RUGGLES & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.—$60 a month! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, [illegible] and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address [illegible] CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents, to sell [illegible] selling articles; Lloyd's Maps, [illegible] Albums, 20,000 Photographs, Pictures, [illegible] Prize Packages. Send stamp for circular. [illegible] LANDON, Agent, 99 Lake street, opposite [illegible] House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $[illegible] day and profit! Canvassers wanted [illegible] splendid new Photograph Album. [illegible] inducements to sell our GREAT PRIZE [illegible] Our Agents are paid a commission of [illegible] per day. This is no humbug. "Circulars" [illegible] Address C. M. DUNN & CO., Publishers, [illegible] street, Chicago.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that [illegible] can earn $3 to $20 per week with [illegible] Celebrated Knitting Machine. [illegible] in thirty days. Price complete, $[illegible] Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. [illegible] samples (send stamps). BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 126 Lake street, Chicago.

General Notices.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A small white Poodle Dog. Answers to the name of "Trip." Has bad black feet and [illegible] Dollars Reward will be paid for the [illegible] same to 212 South Clark street, and [illegible] asked.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the front of the City Hotel, about [illegible] 14th, a dark sorrel Horse, about sixteen [illegible] and switch tail. Said Horse was attached to a Top Buggy, nearly new. Whoever will [illegible] same to WRIGHT & CORRIES, [illegible] shall be suitably rewarded.

LOST.—Money Lost. On [illegible] afternoon of the 12th, between [illegible] and Van Buren street, or from [illegible] Dr. Walker's office, on Clark street, [illegible] (For Moth) containing eleven [illegible] other articles. A suitable reward [illegible] left at this office.

LOST OR MISLAID. [illegible] Brower & Co's Warehouse Receipt [illegible] Salt endorsed by W. R. [illegible] Co. Supposed to be lost between [illegible] or in the Western Marine and Fire [illegible] Wm. [illegible] Bank. Also, D. W. Mather & [illegible] October 8th, 1863, payable to the [illegible] endorsed by them, for Forty three Hundred [illegible] Dollars. Parties are cautioned [illegible] negotiating these securities. D. W. [illegible]

FOUND—Taken up a [illegible] blanket on, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply [illegible] corner of Lake and West Water [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Stock [illegible] Farm of 700 acres, ten miles [illegible] timber, running water, three houses, [illegible] corn cribs, &c. Will be sold [illegible] whole together or divided. Part [illegible] money can remain on the farm [illegible] Esq., at Merchants' [illegible] street, Chicago.

ICE STORAGE.—We [illegible] several thousand barrels of [illegible] We have a good cooling room [illegible] Also, a number of large [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily delivered in city, per year $10.00
Daily delivered in city, per week .... [illegible]
Daily to mail subscribers, per year .... [illegible]
Daily to mail subscribers, per 6 months .... [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year .... [illegible]
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10 copies .... [illegible]
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club 30.00

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] new from Virginia brought by the [illegible] dispatches of yesterday created [illegible] excitement, as giving circulation to [illegible] mors that had caused much sensa[illegible] in Washington. Advices of last even[illegible] however, do much to modify these re[illegible] and leave in the situation [illegible] that seems critical, and noth[illegible] that is alarming. Meade is [illegible] defensive, and the enemy closely [illegible] front, without, however, as is be[illegible] the intention of bringing on a gen[illegible] engagement. Four hundred and fifty [illegible] ers and four cannon fell into our [illegible] as the result of the late gallant [illegible] in which the 2d corps, under Gen. [illegible] en, was engaged. Gen. Meade issues [illegible] gratulatory order, particularly com[illegible] tary to that command.

[illegible] situation at Chattanooga is un[illegible] ged. The reports of last evening [illegible] ent Gen. Wheeler's rebel cavalry [illegible] across the Tennessee at Muscle [illegible] ls, and the rumor comes that Bragg [illegible] tiring from in front of our army. [illegible] is every reason to believe that quiet [illegible] reign in that part of the field of war [illegible] me weeks to come. The pendulum [illegible] to have swung back again to Vir[illegible]

[illegible] returns from the late elections give [illegible] diminution of the causes of un[illegible] ed joy in the breasts of all loyal men. [illegible] Union majorities as first announced [illegible] several States where elections were [illegible] on Tuesday, will be exceeded when [illegible] ll returns come in.

[illegible] GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

[illegible] hat do timid men on and off the [illegible] h, grand sticklers for precedent in [illegible] ng with traitors, and who would not [illegible] gun at a home rebel unless the charge [illegible] weighed out by Coke and rammed [illegible] by Blackstone—what do these men [illegible] of the result in Ohio? They have [illegible] awake nights, and slept with their law [illegible] s and processes by them, ready at all [illegible] to trip up Federal officers, [illegible] protect deserters and men who [illegible] up treason in the North. [illegible] ey have done this for the sake of the [illegible] le, will they not look to see how the [illegible] le appreciate and commend such su[illegible] rviceable zeal in behalf of the public [illegible] ies. We know of men whose cheeks [illegible] ld tingle with honest shame when [illegible] read how Ohio endorses Burnside by [illegible] 000, and approves, by that splendid [illegible] rity, his rough handling of Northern [illegible] ors of the rebellion.

[illegible] people assured these timid gentle[illegible] who can do nothing without a pre[illegible] nt, that this is a time to make preced[illegible] and to stamp them so indelibly on [illegible] page of our national history that it [illegible] be understood in all coming time [illegible] there is no screen for disloyalty and [illegible] on against this Government. The [illegible] le mean this war shall be carried to [illegible] ess, and any outlying rebel squads at [illegible] North, that seek to interpose their [illegible] arms, cannot be shielded by the [illegible] s of timorous judges, or be bastioned, [illegible] their defence, by the processes [illegible] ivil law. The people have declared in [illegible] recent results that the safest course [illegible] the Government is to find its straight [illegible] way to the heart of the rebellion. [illegible] tunately the President's proclamation [illegible] stands to bar further like interference [illegible] misguided or purblind judges, and [illegible] people have voted emphatically to sus[illegible] the proclamation. The war will now [illegible] on to its close without check or hin[illegible] ce. The Government has the people [illegible] back.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

[illegible] Feeling—The Rebel Conscription—The President's Proclamation—What they think of It—How Arkansas Differs from Missouri.

[illegible] LETTER FROM MAJ. GEN. CURTIS.

KEOKUK, Oct. 14, 1863.

[illegible] Chicago Tribune:

[illegible] following communication from Col. [illegible] dwell, Chief of Gen. Davidson's staff, [illegible] have a wide circulation. It conforms [illegible] with my experiences and judgment. [illegible] pe Arkansas may not be turned over to [illegible] who will seek to restore slavery. Such [illegible] s have been made, and will be renewed. [illegible] against it. The Proclamation should [illegible] tained as the foundation of settlement, [illegible] the oppressed people, white and black, [illegible] uld not be turned over to a treacherous, [illegible] licious, unscrupulous class.

[illegible] et the Government exert its legitimate [illegible] stitutional powers of war favorable to [illegible] lers, and all the States will come back [illegible] governments republican in form, and [illegible] people rejoicing in the exclusion of a [illegible] of barbarism, which was the cause and [illegible] is the support of rebellion, strife and [illegible]

[illegible] devotion to the loyal men of Arkansas, [illegible] rallied round my flag when I restored it [illegible] 1863, is my apology for intruding my en[illegible] ement of Col. Caldwell's views on your [illegible] sideration. Respectfully yours,

S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

COL. CALDWELL'S LETTER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. —.

[illegible] Y DEAR SIR: I am astonished at the great [illegible] ber of loyal men we find in this State. A [illegible] large majority of the white males now in [illegible] State are loyal. The loyal sentiment is [illegible] ensely stronger than it is in Missouri—[illegible] where outside of the Mississippi river [illegible] ns.

[illegible] All of the wealthy and leading rebels of [illegible] State have taken their negroes and followed the retreating rebel army out of the [illegible] te into Texas, looking, no doubt, to [illegible] xico, as a final haven of rest. The great [illegible] ority of white males now in the State; [illegible]

[illegible] First, Those who were liable to the rebel [illegible] scription, but who avoided it by hiding [illegible] in the eastern and southern part of the [illegible] te in the swamps and canebrakes; in the [illegible] western and northern part of the State [illegible] the mountains. This class is much more [illegible] than one unacquainted with the [illegible] te would suppose. The rebels call them [illegible] ly-outs."

Second, Those whose infirmities or age [illegible] mpted them from the conscription. This [illegible] is composed mainly of men of limited [illegible] ans and poor men, who never owned [illegible] ves, and most of whom have Union predi[illegible]

Third—Conscripted deserters. This class [illegible] l claim to have been Union, and to have [illegible] en forced into the rebel service. It is very [illegible] uestionable whether many of them were not [illegible] loud-mouthed rebels as there were in the [illegible] ate; but however this may be, their present [illegible] position is such as to force them to be [illegible] friends. A rebel army or a rebel Gov[illegible] ment of any kind is the very last thing a [illegible] el deserter wants to see.

The three classes I have named compose [illegible] great bulk of the white population of the [illegible] ate. Out of these materials an energetic [illegible] ommander, possessing good executive and [illegible] inistrative ability, by pursuing the true [illegible] licy, can mould the loyal governments in [illegible] State in one hundred and twenty days [illegible] m this date. You will think I am too sanguine, but I am not. Things are very different in this State from what they were in Missouri. I will mention one or two of the [illegible] ts of difference. In Missouri the disloyal [illegible] ting element in the State at the com[illegible] encement of the rebellion did not have time [illegible] d opportunity to regularly organize and [illegible] mbine into companies, regiments, brigades [illegible] d armies, the sudden appearance of the [illegible] ited States forces and their occupancy of [illegible] State preventing this thorough and per[illegible] occupation, and the result was the reb[illegible] who wanted to fight, not being able to or[illegible] ize on a large scale, went at it on a small [illegible] le, and hence the great number of little [illegible] uads, independent companies and bands [illegible] attered all over the State, constituting [illegible] hat we know as "bushwhackers" and "gue[illegible] llas."

In this state it is very different. Here ev[illegible] y man capable of bearing arms, no matter [illegible] ther he was loyal or disloyal, was con[illegible] ripted and put into the regular Confederate [illegible] my. The rebels had complete control of [illegible] e state (save a single point or two) and [illegible] ere was no occasion for and no encourage[illegible] ent given to "guerillas," but all were en[illegible] lled in the Confederate army, so that when [illegible] e said army is defeated and driven out of [illegible]